Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Morris Chairs.

A Few More Left.

WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT XMAS PRICES.

A. C. Titus Company.

Xmas Turkeys all gone; more to arrive for New Year's

WE HAVE COMMENCED CUTTING RHODE ISLAND PORK FOR OUR SUMMER TRADE. THE

Hams, Shoulders, Backs, etc.,

WE SHALL SELL VERY LOW.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—

Bankrupt Prices.

HAVING DECIDED TO ENLARGE OUR PRESENT STORE, WE SHALL ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, COMMENCE SELLING OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

F. T. SCHMELLING,

175 THAMES STREET, COR. MARY ST.

PURCHASED BY ST. JOSEPH'S.

Kimber Estate on Broadway Sold for a Site for a New Church.

The people of St. Joseph's parish were surprised yesterday when the pastor, Rev. Louis J. Deady, announced that the A. M. Kimber estate on Broadway and Mann avenue had been purchased for a site for a new church. Father Deady stated that the price paid was $17,500, that Bishop Harkins had endorsed his note for $2,500, and Mr. Kimber would take a mortgage for the remainder, at a low rate of interest. Mr. Kimber is to occupy the house, just as at present, for two or three years, paying $500 rent.

The pastor also stated that it was not proposed to do anything further until this piece of property is paid for; then there will be talk of a new church. Meanwhile he proposes to change the method of collecting for the new church from quarterly to monthly. He also announced proposed changes in the pew rent system, which at present does not yield the revenue he thinks it should.

He stated that on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his ordination the Young Ladies' Sodality and the children of the Sunday school had given him some handsome and wholly unexpected presents, for which he was very thankful.

While Father Deady did not further disclose his plans to the congregation, he did inform some persons who called to see him that it was proposed to do nothing to the new property until it was paid for. Then the present house and the stable in the rear will be moved to the Mann avenue corner, and the work of building a new church, on the deep portion of the lot, will be begun. This he proposes to make the handsomest church in Newport. The Kimber house will be used as a rectory, the present rectory being transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph for a convent. The old building now used as a convent will be torn down, affording a fine view of the Hazard Memorial School, which is now so hidden as to cause nearly all passers-by to regret the presence of the convent.

When services are finally held in the new St. Joseph's Church it is proposed to put a second floor in the present edifice, use the upper part for church society purposes, and the lower floor as a hall for public and church entertainments.

It had been expected that the Bell property on Clarke street would be purchased when the growth of the parish made a larger church necessary, and that the new St. Joseph's would occupy the site of the present one, extending to the grounds of the Central Baptist Church. The owners of this property, however, realizing its importance to the church, fixed the price so high as practically to make it prohibitive, and a new site was looked for.

The Kimber estate seemed a suitable one, and negotiations were begun. Mr. Kimber asked $20,000, which was considered too much. As, however, he was very anxious that his land should never be used as a site for the sale of liquor, and he might have some difficulty in disposing of it with such a proviso, he finally decided that the surest way of carrying out his plan was to sell it to St. Joseph's parish. He accordingly reduced the price to $17,500, and the sale was made through the agency of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor. The property is bounded northwesterly, 171.5 feet, by Broadway, northeasterly, [illegible] feet, by Mann avenue, then southeasterly, [illegible] feet, by land of John S. Kimber, then northeasterly again, [illegible] feet, partly by land of John S. Kimber and partly by land of Frederick A. Tanner; then southeasterly again, [illegible] feet, by land belonging to the heirs of the late Michael Callahan, and southwesterly, 251 feet and six inches, by land of T. T. Pitman, the total area being about [illegible] square feet.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

Mr. Charles A. Greene of New York has signified his intention of giving five hundred books to the new public library. This gift ought to ensure the success of those interested in securing funds for the proposed new building. Mr. Greene is a native of this town, son of the late Albert C. Greene, and is interested in its welfare and improvement. He was one of the promoters in a very material way of the guild house of St. Paul's Church, which he contributed largely, through the generosity of his owners, to the advantage, comfort, and pleasure of many people other than those of the parish.

Cottage meetings will be held Tuesday evening at Mr. Asa B. Anthony's and Thursday at Mr. James B. Ashley's.

The annual election of officers of the Friends' Sunday School resulted as follows: Superintendent, Frederick W. Holman; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Alfred H. Borden; secretary, Richard W. Macomber; treasurer, John M. Brownell; librarian, Alfred H. Borden. The secretary reported the average attendance last year as 20, the treasurer reported receipts as $[illegible], expenses $[illegible], and balance on hand, $[illegible].

Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks of Bristol Ferry entertained Mrs. John Hargraves and Miss Rose P. Faulkner of Fall River last week.

Miss Ethel Macomber, who is spending the winter in Pawtucket, was guest Sunday of her sister, Miss Chrissie Macomber.

The public schools will begin their winter term today, and there will be no vacation again until the middle of April.

A number of guests from out of town were entertained New Year's day. Mrs. William N. Randall and Miss Daisy Randall of Providence were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown of Providence were with Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Joseph Anthony. Mrs. [illegible] Sampson of Boston was entertained by her sister, Mrs. [illegible] Southwick, and Mrs. Addie Cook of Fall River was guest of Miss Hannah A. Hart. Mrs. Cyrus Hughes and Mrs. William M. Rogers entertained Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hughes and Miss Hattie and Mr. Charles Hughes. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Carr's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Carr of Middletown.

The report that the Rarebit Social Club met last week with Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce is incorrect.

December 27, 1897. Established 1882.

BARGAINS!

185 FIREPROOF TEA POTS AT 9c. EACH.
55 FIRE SCREENS AT [illegible] ONLY.
4 ALL LINEN HALL RUGS, 16 FEET LONG, 3 FEET WIDE, FOR $[illegible], WORTH $[illegible].
5 ROLLS OF JAPANESE MATERIAL FOR CURTAINS, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, MANTEL DRAPERIES, ETC., ETC., AT 15c. A YARD.
4 VERY LARGE SATSUMA VASES AT $3.75, REGULARLY SOLD AT [illegible].
LINEN AND WOOLEN RUGS FOR DINING OR BED ROOM RUGS AT $[illegible] ONLY.
CHOICE COUCH COVERS FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible].

Kazanjian & Co.,

Kazanjian Building.

Second Edition.

AGAINST HANNA.

Opposition Organizes Both Branches of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Ohio legislature convened at 10 o'clock today. The organization entirely [illegible] coalition of Republican members forming an alliance with the Democrats for the defeat of Senator Hanna. The senate stands 18 Democrats and 18 Republicans, the latter including Senator Voight, who was elected on a fusion ticket from Cincinnati, and who did not attend either caucus. Senator Burke, Republican, of Cleveland, was not only absent from the Republican caucus, but was nominated by the Democratic caucus for president pro tem of the senate. The Republican caucus nominated Senator J. Park Alexander for president pro tem. With party lines drawn in the senate Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones, Republican, would have had the deciding vote to cast, and he has been classed as opposed to Hanna. The house stands 62 Republicans and 47 Democrats, the former including 4 Fusionists from Cincinnati.

In the senate Thaddeus E. Cromwell, Democrat, was elected president pro tem, and the organization was completed by the election of the anti-Hanna caucus nominees for the other offices. Senator Burke of Cleveland, anti-Hanna Republican, who was not present, was elected president.

The contest in the house for Speaker was between Mason, anti-Hanna, and Boxwell, the Hanna candidate. The first ballot resulted: Mason, 56; Boxwell, 53; and Mason was declared elected amid great excitement.

At the Republican house caucus Saturday night there were only fifty-two present, and they pledged to support Alexander Boxwell for Speaker. Nine Republican members were absent because they are opposed to Hanna. These nine Republican members met with the Democratic members, and endorsed Harry C. Mason of Cleveland, an anti-Republican, for Speaker.

BUSHNELL'S POSITION.

Why He Will Not Support Hanna for Senator.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The Enquirer in its Columbus, Ohio, special prints a talk by Governor Bushnell with one of its staff correspondents, of which the following is a part: "There are some things in this situation," said the governor, "which are positively ludicrous. I am accused of inconsistency because I won't support Hanna. Now, here are Sam Bailey, Dr. Tenney and several other patriotic Cincinnatians who fought Cox last fall, under Cox's orders, fighting for a bigger boss than the one whom they helped to defeat in Cincinnati and whose mandates they are now carrying out. Why are they doing it? Because the administration, through Mark Hanna, has promised that Mr. Cox shall distribute the federal patronage in Cincinnati. In return Mr. Cox is to deliver to Hanna the votes of certain Cincinnati fusionists.

"After the last campaign I simply decided that I should refuse to stand up and be counted among the adherents of a man who would have sacrificed me last fall to help himself. Hanna professed to be able to run things single-handed, and to elect himself. That was his only intention in the fight last fall. He is running alone, let him finish alone. If the administration can save him, let it do so.

"Hanna never even consulted me when he made his deal with Cox at Cincinnati; neither did Cox. After Cox had declared in an interview that Hanna might then be appointed, he wrote me calling my attention to the interview. Two weeks before I had given my promise to appoint Hanna. Cox had nothing to do with it. I sent Hanna to the Senate by appointment. He understood, aided by Cox, to secure his election to succeed himself. I was not consulted in that fight, nor was I consulted in any matter of campaign policy, though I was then making the race for the head of the ticket.

"Why should I take any part now in Senator Hanna's fight? Why should I do anything more than Senator Hanna's colleague, Senator Foraker, on the stump? He advocated the election of Hanna; so did I. We were then fighting a common enemy. He is not doing anything now; neither am I. We have no interest involved. But while I am called a Benedict Arnold and a Judas, did you notice that no one attacks Foraker? I wish some one would, but no one will; they are afraid of Foraker."

SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

Embezzling Louisville Bank Teller Makes His Appearance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special from Sacramento, Cal., says: Will J. Pope, formerly teller of the First National Bank of Louisville, who is charged with embezzling $60,000 from that institution in 1891, is in this city. It was generally believed in Louisville that Pope died several years ago in the East. He was identified here by Thomas Bohan, formerly of Louisville, who conversed with the supposed fugitive last Tuesday. A detective has been put on Pope's trail and his arrest is expected soon.

ALL OR NONE.

If China Opens Port Arthur to Russia, She Must to England.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 3.—The Manchester [illegible] today says: "The government has categorically stated that Great Britain [illegible] to recognize any special rights [illegible] at any Chinese port, to any power [illegible] Any port opened to one power must be opened to all. [illegible] has been stated [illegible] at Port Arthur Great Britain will enforce her rights to the same privileges [illegible] ships will winter there, whether [illegible] or does not concede the [illegible]."

STEAMER ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—La Bretagne, from Havre.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

[illegible] was to have been held at the Central Baptist Church [illegible] postponed on account of [illegible] The [illegible] Mrs. Mary Clarke, who [illegible] Mrs. Ruth Knowles and [illegible] Mallet [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] was held at the Central Baptist Church Tuesday evening. Mrs. Mary Clarke [illegible] and there [illegible] Campbell, at [illegible] the [illegible] church.

[illegible] Chandler entertained Saturday [illegible] Miss Stewart and [illegible] Newport.

Mr. Peter Knowles has the contract [illegible] Sold [illegible] week.

Mrs. [illegible], who has been a guest of her [illegible] Mrs. Thomas C. Watson, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. [illegible] Anthony today began the work of finishing Mr. Alvin H. Peckham's new house.

SUICIDE OF MR. C. R. ROBERT.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert, the former owner of the Duchess de Dino villa on Bellevue avenue, committed suicide at the Rochelle in New York last night. The Rochelle, which is one of the fashionable apartment houses in the city, was built two years ago by Mr. Robert, who owned it. The information of the suicide was given to Coroner Fitzpatrick by a physician who attended Mr. Robert.

Mrs. Robert and other members of the household went early in the day to some place on Long Island, and knew nothing of the death. The deceased was a multi-millionaire.

MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION.

With all its defects the administration of Mayor Strong has given the city much to be grateful for. His election was a triumph of the reform principle, which in itself is no small thing. He did not fully justify the hopes and perhaps not the expectations of his friends. The rather unkind criticism has been passed upon him that he is a man who decides first and makes up his mind afterward, but however opinions and judgments may vary, he has gone out of office with the reputation of an honest official clear and with having [illegible] to an honest purpose to give New York good government, even if he fell short of his own ideals and the standards of those who elevated him to office.—[Boston Transcript.

A DRESS SUIT.

If you are thinking of getting one you might as well get a good one. Never buy a "cheap" dress suit, for I can show you where a good one costs no more. Always buy a good one, and if you want such a suit strictly up to date in every detail at a reasonable price, go to

COMMERFORD,

239 Thames St. Canonicus Building.

BEST QUALITY

Imperial Smyrna Rugs,

[illegible]

E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOMS.

HAMILTON, Over 201 Thames St.

FINE CIGARS.

BRUNSWICKS, 25 in box,	$2.00
BRUNSWICKS, 12 in box,	$1.00
COSMOPOLE, 25 in box,	$1.50
POSTOFFICE SQUARE, 25 in box,	$1.00
NUMBER 25, 25 in box,	$1.00
GOODWINS, 12 in box,	$1.00

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

300 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A LARGE ONE.

The calendar issued by the well known advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, is handsome enough for the modern, well furnished office or library, and equally desirable among more modest surroundings. The large, clear figures are distinctly visible across the room, which together with its other attractive features make it a general favorite. As usual the firm's familiar motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," is constantly in sight, the standing daily endeavor. Each of the pages contains terse, thoughtful and helpful suggestions for business men.

THE BEE HIVE.

Our Annual Clearance Sale begins Monday. It is useless to say these sales attract widespread attention.

To effect a speedy clearance, prices are cut regardless of cost. This does not apply to shopworn or passe styles. None such have an abiding place in our store. Simply the overplus stock which, in conformity with our fixed policy, we close out at the beginning of each year.

Prudent buyers will not disregard the opportunity to anticipate their wants for months to come.

CLOAKS. [illegible] $1.98. [illegible] $3.25. [illegible] $7.50. [illegible] $8.95.

WINTER UNDERWEAR. [illegible] 15c. each. [illegible] 25c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 17c. [illegible] 39c. [illegible] 79c. [illegible]

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. [illegible] 39c. [illegible] 37c. [illegible] 37c.

CORSETS. [illegible] 25c. each. [illegible] 18c.

LINING. [illegible] 6 1-2c. [illegible] Dress yard.

GLOVES. [illegible] 69c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 15c.

HOSIERY. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 25c. [illegible] 12 1-2c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 12 1-2c. [illegible] 12 1-2c. [illegible] 6 pairs for 25c.

SHIRTS AND WAISTS. [illegible] 98c. [illegible] $2.98. [illegible] $3.95. [illegible] Fine Dressing Sacques formerly $1.75, now $1.25.

[illegible] 15c.

COTTON UNDERWEAR. [illegible] 12 1-2c. [illegible] 39c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 39c. [illegible] $1.19, $1.25 [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 50c. each.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN THE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. [illegible] 35c. per yard. [illegible] 89c. per yard. [illegible] 39c. per yard. [illegible] 89c. [illegible] 10c. [illegible] 12 1-2c. [illegible] 8c. per yard. [illegible] 10 1-2c. a yard. [illegible] 89c. each. [illegible] $1.49. [illegible] 8c. each. [illegible] 29c. [illegible] 19c. [illegible] 79c. [illegible]

WRAPPER BARGAINS. [illegible] 39c. [illegible] $1.

GOOD PICKINGS FROM THE SMALL WARE STOCK. [illegible] 2c. [illegible] 6c. [illegible] 2 for 5c. [illegible] 8c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 15c. [illegible] 5c. [illegible] 5c. [illegible] 5c. [illegible] 2c. [illegible] 8c. [illegible] 2c. [illegible] 8c. Fancy [illegible] inches wide, [illegible] in latest fancy [illegible] heretofore [illegible] from 25c. to 50c. per yard. Now all at 15c. per yard.

Annual Reduction Sale!

Bargains in OVERCOATS.

Bargains in ULSTERS.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

208 Thames Street, 208

POWELL'S

Superior Toilet Cologne.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR

Richard Hudnut's Elegant Handkerchief Extracts and Sachets.

At Powell's Drug Store,

CORNER THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Strictly Fresh

EGGS,

FROM BROOKFIELD FARM.

At Low Prices.

4 lbs. D. C. BUTTER for $1.

BROWN'S MARKET,

274 Thames Street.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Preparatory to Stock Taking, During the Month of January

WE SHALL OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Odd lots, consisting of remnants of every description, at very low prices. As this is intended to be a clearance sale, in the strictest meaning of the word, we cordially invite the attention of the public.

WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

135 & 137 Thames Street.

BOSTON STORE.

At such low prices it must be quite obvious that these lots will not last long.

FANCY SILKS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YARDS FANCY SILKS, IN A VARIETY THAT EMBRACES EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE SILK LINE, IN LENGTHS RANGING FROM 5 TO 15 YARDS. REGULAR PRICES FROM $1 TO $1.25. FOR THIS SALE

50c A YARD.

[illegible] LENGTHS OF FANCY SILKS, RUNNING FROM 1 TO [illegible] YARDS, THE USUAL PRICES OF WHICH ARE 50c TO $1. DESIRABLE STYLES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES. EXCELLENT FOR WAISTS OR DRESSES. FOR THIS SALE

25c A YARD.

THE THIRD LOT CONSISTS OF A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS SILKS, BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES, INCLUDING ROMAN STRIPES, PERSIAN, PEKIN, DAMASK AND BROCHE EFFECTS, COLORINGS WITHOUT END. REGULAR PRICES $1.25 TO $2. FOR THIS SALE

69c A YARD.

OUTER GARMENTS.

OF LADIES' JACKETS WE HAVE A SMALL LOT IN AN UNBROKEN LINE OF SIZES AND VARIOUS KINDS OF CLOTH, BUT PRINCIPALLY SMOOTH-FACED GOODS SUCH AS KERSEY AND MELTON. THESE ARE MADE AND FINISHED IN A MOST EXCELLENT MANNER. SILK LINED THROUGHOUT; NOT A GARMENT IN THE LOT WORTH LESS THAN $25 AND SOME $35. FOR THIS SALE

$15 EACH.

ANOTHER LOT OF LADIES' JACKETS, ALL SIZES, 32 TO 42, VARIOUS KINDS OF MATERIAL, ALL OF THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED SHAPES; THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS. REGULAR PRICE $20. FOR THIS SALE

$10 EACH.

ALSO A MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS AND JACKETS. ALL SIZES, VARIOUS STYLES, DARK COLORS PREVAILING. REGULAR PRICE $5. FOR THIS SALE

2.89 EACH.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

5000 YARDS FIGURED SWISS CURTAIN MUSLINS, IN A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIGNS, INCLUDING SCOTCH TAMBOURED EFFECTS. THE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE GOODS IS 30c., BUT WHILE THIS LOT LASTS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT

15c A YARD.

CHENILLE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND COLORINGS. SOME OF THESE WOULD BE CONSIDERED CHEAP AT $5; NONE OF THEM WERE EVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN $2.50. FOR THIS SALE

$1.95.

TEN PIECES 25-INCH UNBLEACHED COTTON CURTAIN SCRIM, VARIOUS DESIGNS, BUT PRINCIPALLY OPEN STRIPES. THESE GOODS ARE USED EXTENSIVELY FOR BEDROOM CURTAINS AND HAVE NEVER HERETOFORE BEEN SOLD FOR LESS THAN 5c, BUT WHILE THIS LOT LASTS IT WILL BE SOLD AT

3c A YARD.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

TO CREATE WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THIS DEPARTMENT AND ADD SOMETHING IF POSSIBLE TO ITS POPULARITY, WE WILL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY MORNING ONE HUNDRED DOZEN MEN'S DOMET FLANNEL NIGHT SHIRTS, IN ALL SIZES, LIGHT COLORED EFFECTS; GOODS THAT WERE NEVER SOLD AT LESS THAN 39c, AND IN MANY STORES FOR 50c. WHILE THIS LOT LASTS

25c EACH.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DOZEN MEN'S WIDE ELASTIC WEB SUSPENDERS, STRONG AND WELL MADE AND PROPERLY FINISHED. THESE WERE FORMERLY SOLD AT 25c. FOR THIS SALE

5c A PAIR.

[illegible] DOZEN MEN'S WHITE COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS, GOOD QUALITY COTTON, FULL PROPORTION, TRIMMED WITH COLORED BEADING AROUND COLLAR AND DOWN THE FRONT. REGULAR PRICE 50c. FOR THIS SALE

29c EACH.

KING & McLEOD COMPANY.

Annual Sale.

Our annual clearing sale begins Monday morning. It may be unnecessary for us to enter into any lengthy explanation of details pertaining to this sale, but there are a few points which we would like to impress upon the minds of those who intend to avail themselves of its advantages. A glance at the columns of this advertisement will show to the reader that all the items are offered at very MUCH LESS THAN THEIR REGULAR VALUE; and another thing that may not be quite so apparent is the fact that the lots in many cases are relatively limited in quantity and in consequence they are not expected to last very long. We have carloads of new spring goods on sale, but they are not such an important factor in this special sale as the odds and ends which are specially mentioned in these advertisements. As it is our wish to distribute these things as widely as possible, we will be compelled to limit the quantity to each purchaser.

Dress Linings.

[illegible] PIECES [illegible]-INCH ENGLISH SILESIA, ALL COLORS, BUT PRINCIPALLY SLATES AND BLACK. REGULAR PRICE 15c. FOR THIS SALE

7c A YARD.

100 PIECES 36-INCH RUSTLING PERCALINE, ALL COLORS, WITH MOIRE EFFECT. REGULAR PRICE 10c. FOR THIS SALE

5c A YARD.

25 PIECES FAST-BLACK EMPRESS SERGE, 36 INCHES WIDE. NEVER SOLD HERETOFORE FOR LESS THAN 20c. FOR THIS SALE

8c A YARD.

75 PIECES BEST LINING CAMBRIC, ALL COLORS AND BLACK. REGULAR PRICE 5c. FOR THIS SALE

2c A YARD.

Cotton Dress Goods.

36-INCH PERCALES, STYLES IN GREAT VARIETY. REGULAR PRICE 12½c. FOR THIS SALE

7c A YARD.

[illegible]-INCH SEERSUCKER GINGHAM IN A VARIETY OF COLORS, BUT PRINCIPALLY BLUE EFFECTS. REGULAR PRICE 10c. FOR THIS SALE

8c A YARD.

ONE CASE MERRIMAC CALICO IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES. FOR THIS SALE

4c A YARD.

Cotton Underwear.

TO CLOSE OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE HAVE DIVIDED THEM INTO SEVERAL LOTS AND WILL SELL THEM AS FOLLOWS:

LOT 1, CONSISTING OF GOWNS, SKIRTS, CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, ALL SIZES. REGULAR PRICES RANGING FROM 50c. TO 75c. TO BE CLOSED OUT AT

34c EACH.

LOT 2 IS COMPOSED OF SKIRTS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS AND GOWNS, AND ALTHOUGH THE LOT CONSISTS OF BROKEN LINES, ALL SIZES WILL BE FOUND IN THE COLLECTION. THE REGULAR PRICES IN THIS LOT ARE 75c. TO $1, BUT FOR THIS SALE THEY ARE

59c EACH.

LOT 3 EMBRACES A LARGE VARIETY OF CAMBRIC, FINE MUSLIN AND NAINSOOK UNDERWEAR, CONSISTING OF GOWNS, SKIRTS, CHEMISES AND DRAWERS. REGULAR PRICES $1.50 TO $2. FOR THIS SALE

98c EACH.

Small Wares.

KING'S 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 17c A DOZEN.
BASTING COTTON, 5c. A DOZEN.
LADIES' HOSE SUPPORTERS, 5c. A PAIR.
SILK DRESS SHIELDS, 6 PAIRS FOR 25c.
25 SPOOLS SILK TWIST FOR 11c.
BRAINARD AND ARMSTRONG'S SPOOL SILK, 100-YARD SPOOLS, 1c. EACH.
SAFETY PINS, 1c. A DOZEN.
SHEFFIELD'S DENTRIFICE, 7c. A TUBE.
WITCH HAZEL, 5c. A BOTTLE.
COMFORT POWDER, LARGE SIZE, 7c.
250 ENVELOPES, 25c.

BOSTON STORE.

BOSTON STORE.

Please note the sale begins on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Silk Ribbons.

ALL SILK GLACE RIBBONS, 5 INCHES WIDE, IN A LARGE VARIETY OF SHADINGS AND COLORINGS—PLAIDS, STRIPES, CHANGEABLE EFFECTS. REGULAR PRICE 75c. A YARD. FOR THIS SALE

29c A YARD.

NUMBER 30 SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, ALL THE COLORS IN CURRENT DEMAND; EXCELLENT QUALITY. NEVER HERETOFORE SOLD FOR LESS THAN 35c. FOR THIS SALE

18c A YARD.

NUMBER 16 SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS; HEAVY QUALITY AND BEAUTIFUL SHADINGS. REGULAR PRICE 25c. FOR THIS SALE

15c A YARD.

Ladies' Corsets.

A LIMITED LOT OF LADIES' HEAVY TWILLED JEAN CORSETS, 5 CLASPS, ALL SIZES. REGULAR PRICE 65c. FOR THIS SALE

25c A PAIR.

THE WELL KNOWN C—B LINEN CORSET, FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR ITS ADAPTABILITY TO THE FORM AND FOR ITS MANY POINTS OF GENERAL MERIT. ITS REGULAR PRICE EVERYWHERE IS $1.50, BUT FOR THIS SALE IT WILL BE SOLD AT

79c A PAIR.

ALSO TWO STYLES OF DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSETS, SHORT AND LONG PROPORTIONS, ALL SIZES. REGULAR PRICE $1.50. FOR THIS SALE

79c A PAIR.

Ladies' Gloves.

LADIES' 4-BUTTON FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORS WHITE, TAN, BLACK; EMBROIDERED BACK. REGULAR PRICE $1. FOR THIS SALE

59c A PAIR.

LADIES 2-CLASP ENGLISH PIQUE DOGSKIN GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS. REGULAR PRICE $1.25. FOR THIS SALE

79c A PAIR.

TABLE LINENS.

[illegible]-INCH HEAVY BLEACHED GERMAN DAMASK, IN A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIGNS. REGULAR PRICE 85c. FOR THIS SALE

65c A YARD.

[illegible]-INCH HEAVY UNBLEACHED SCOTCH DAMASK, IN FLORAL DESIGNS AND GEOMETRICAL FIGURES. REGULAR PRICE 35c. FOR THIS SALE

25c A YARD.

72-INCH BLEACHED, DOUBLE, HAND-LOOM TABLE DAMASK, QUALITY SUPER-EXCELLENT, ELEGANT DESIGNS IN GREAT VARIETY. REGULAR PRICE $1.50. FOR THIS SALE

$1.19 A YARD.

20x20 DINNER NAPKINS, SILVER BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, VARIOUS DESIGNS. REGULAR PRICE $1.50. FOR THIS SALE

$1.19 A DOZEN.

WOOLEN BLANKETS.

ONE CASE 11-4 HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS, BORDERS BLUE, PINK AND RED. REGULAR PRICE $5.50. FOR THIS SALE

$4.98 A PAIR.

ONE CASE HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS, VARIOUS SIZES, BORDERS VARIOUS COLORS. REGULAR PRICE $5.50. FOR THIS SALE

$3.95 A PAIR.

60 PAIRS WOOLEN BLANKETS, NOT STRICTLY ALL WOOL, BUT GOOD FOR NUMEROUS PURPOSES. REGULAR PRICE $1.50. FOR THIS SALE

89c A PAIR.

COTTON SHEETING.

[illegible] BLEACHED COTTON, WIDELY AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS A STANDARD FAMILY COTTON. REGULAR PRICE 7c. FOR THIS SALE

5c A YARD.

36-INCH WIDE FRUIT OF THE LOOM BLEACHED COTTON, GOOD FOR ANY PURPOSE FOR WHICH COTTON IS USED. REGULAR PRICE 8c. FOR THIS SALE

6c A YARD.

KING & McLEOD COMPANY.

Something Useful.

We have tea and coffee pots, swinging tea kettles, wood and waste baskets, chafing dishes, scissors, breadboards, hairbrushes, candlesticks, as well as many other articles, all useful and appropriate. Call and examine.

WM. K. COVELL,

163 Thames Street.

Tangerine, Mandarin and Florida Oranges.

Grapes, Pears, Pineapples, Nuts and Raisins.

Carry Bros., 257 and 259 Thames St.

---

2 Bars Welcome Soap, 3 Bars of Dee Soap and 1 2 lb Candy

FREE.

Read what we offer you this week for $1.

2 bars WELCOME and 3 bars DEE SOAP, worth	.25	FREE
½ lb. CANDY, worth	.15	FREE
1 lb. CALIFORNIA SEEDLESS RAISINS, worth	.13	.1[illegible]
3 Large BEST AMERICAN SARDINES, worth	.15	.1[illegible]
1 can SOUP, worth	.25	.1[illegible]
1 lb. TEA, worth	.50	.17
1 lb. COFFEE, worth	.49	.30
		Save for $1.[illegible]

THIS ORDER NOT DELIVERED.

[illegible]

Fresh Eggs, 18c.
Best Creamery Butter, 27c.

New York Butter & Grocery House,

[illegible]

141 and 151 THAMES STREET.

MARK-DOWN PRICES for THE HOLIDAYS.

California Wines.

	per bottle.	per gallon.
Angelica,	35c.	$1.00
Catawba,	35c.	1.00
Port,	35c.	1.00
Sherry,	35c.	1.00
Claret,	--	.35
Bratt's cabernet,	42c. per bot.	1.50

We will also sell all broken lots of Champagne, [illegible] and Clarets, Burgundies, etc., at wholesale prices.

F. P. CARRETTSON & CO.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

NEXT YEAR'S COUNCIL.

Arrangements for the Inaugural Ceremonies Monday.

The new city government will be inaugurated Monday at noon. The retiring board of aldermen and common council will meet at 11:30, to listen to the reading of the records and make a final adjournment; then after a brief recess the members-elect of the new City Council will assemble in the council chamber for the inauguration exercises. These will be simple and unostentatious, and after the usual form. The mayor will present his credentials and be sworn into office by the city clerk. The aldermen-elect will hand their certificates of election to the mayor and will be duly sworn into office by that official, who will perform a similar service for the councilmen-elect. Following this will come the election of a city clerk, and the present indications are that Mr. William E. Stevens will be his own successor, being re-elected without opposition. Prayer will be offered by Rev. G. B. Carter of the Channing Memorial Church and Mayor Boyle will read his inaugural address.

This will complete the inauguration ceremonies, and the two boards will separate to meet in their respective chambers for organization. For president of the board of aldermen there are said to be two candidates—Alderman John E. O'Neill, the only member of last year's board who was re-elected, and who, his friends think, is entitled to have the position and the [illegible] on account of his seniority of service, and Alderman-elect John W. Rogers [illegible] will [illegible] or whether [illegible] will win [illegible]. Mr. O'Neill is likely to [illegible] of the two Democrats [illegible], and Mr. Rogers is expected also to [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] ward to make the [illegible]. There [illegible], moreover, that Mr. McMahon may himself [illegible] become a [illegible] candidate [illegible] the honor.

In the common council the choice of presiding officer is likely to fall upon [illegible] Edward P. Marsh, and probably Mr. Thomas B. Congdon will be re-elected [illegible] clerk.

After the [illegible] of [illegible] of order the two boards will [illegible] [illegible] when the important business of the [illegible] of the year will be transacted, probably before an audience which will crowd the available space outside the rails to its utmost.

The new board of aldermen will consist of one old and four new members. Alderman John E. O'Neill has represented the Fifth ward in the upper branch of the City Council three years, having previously served in the lower branch. Alderman-elect Robert P. Hamilton, who will represent the First ward, has served in the common council from that ward. Alderman-elect Andrew K. McMahon has been a member of the common council during the past year. He will represent the Second ward. Alderman-elect John W. Rogers represented the Third ward in the board of aldermen in 1896. Alderman-elect Louis Shanteler, who will represent the Fourth ward, has had no experience in the City Council. Mr. Hamilton succeeds B. Hammett Stevens; Mr. McMahon Benjamin F. Tanner; Mr. Rogers, Fred M. Hammett, and Mr. Louis Shanteler, Charles A. Easton.

There will be eight new and seven old members in the common council. Herbert C. Almy of the First ward, Edward P. Marsh of the Second, Godfrey Moffitt and Ralph R. Barker of the Third, and Michael J. Kelley, Patrick J. Morgan and Michael F. Murphy of the Fifth ward are returned. Of the new members, Councilman-elect Charles H. Koehne, Jr., of the Fourth ward, alone has had experience as a member of the City Council, having represented that ward two years ago. Edward N. Lawton and John B. Friend will succeed William P. Carr and Joseph B. Pike, from the First ward; David Stevens and Thomas J. Gibson will succeed John A. Hazard and Andrew K. McMahon, from the Second; Horatio G. Wood will succeed Joseph Haire from the Third, and Hugh P. Brady, Charles H. Koehne, Jr., and Dennis Sheahan will succeed Thomas J. Lee, P. P. Stewart Hale and Francis M. Sisson, from the Fourth; Mr. Hale succeeding Mr. Koehne a year ago.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mrs. J. G. Weaver, Jr., is at her cottage on Berkeley avenue.

[illegible] Plymouth will probably take her place on the line Tuesday.

Mr. W. P. Sullivan, who recently had a relapse, is again in improved health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter will move to their farm in Middletown about January 10.

Our Lady of the Isle Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, will give a social in Music hall January 11.

Miss Josie Caswall of Toronto, Canada, will sing at the morning service at St. George's Church tomorrow.

An entertainment [illegible] of instrumental and vocal music was held at the home of Mr. [illegible] on Spring street last evening.

The sale of seats for Boyd's Comedians opens today. The play of "The Old Old Story" will be presented Monday evening, and no play will be repeated during this engagement. "The Old Old Story" is said to be a strong production.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Announcements of Sermons and Music for Tomorrow.

Rev. Johnson W. Hill will preach at the usual hour of service at the Union Congregational Church, Division street.

Rev. Thomas H. Yardley will officiate at the Zabriskie Memorial Church.

Rev. J. H. Allen will address the men's 6 o'clock meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church the Holy Communion will be celebrated at the morning service and the pastor will preach in the evening.

Rev. Alexander Ross will preach at 3:30 o'clock at Grace Chapel, from the text: "Behold, all things are become new."

At the First Baptist Church the pastor will preach in the morning on "The Passing Years," and in the evening on "Spiritual Soundings."

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church will be occupied by Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, Jr., of New York. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

The subject of the pastor's New Year's sermons at the Second Baptist Church will be "How to Make Life Restful," in the morning, and in the evening "An Old Year Memory and a New Year Motto."

At the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. George E. Brightman, will give the first of a series of sermons on "The Men of the Bible," the subject being "Joseph, the Pure-Minded Young Man."

There will be a special service at the Shiloh Baptist Church at 11:45 a. m., and the celebration of the Lord's Supper at 7:30 in the evening.

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Rev. K. R. Hornig, will preach in the forenoon and Rev. F. O. B. Wallin in the evening.

The services at Trinity Church will include the Holy Communion at 8 at Kay Chapel, morning service at 10:45 and choral evensong at 8 in the church. At [illegible], the third in the series of [illegible], "The Holy Child," by Thomas Adams, will be sung by the choir. The full musical program for the evening is as follows:

[illegible]

Rev. T. C. McClelland will preach at [illegible] at the United Congregational Church. In the morning there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion, and the subject of the sermon will be "The Message of the Gospel to the Mood of Pessimism," and in the evening there will be the monthly choral evensong service, with a sermon on "The Consecrations of Beginnings." The musical program to be rendered by the regular quartet and chorus choir, assisted by the male quartet, will be as follows:

Organ prelude, "Quis Est Homo," from the "Stabat Mater,"	Rossini
Male quartet and soprano obligato, "Hark, Hark My Soul,"	Lansing
Hymn, "God is Wisdom, God is Love,"	Wilber
Gloria Patri in E,	Barnby
Chorus, "Hallelujah," from "Messiah,"	Handel
Hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is our God,"	Luther
Offertory, "Jesus of Nazareth," Mr. Swan.	Gounod
Ascription hymn, "Hear my Prayer,"	Smallwood
Organ postlude, "The Marvelous Work," from "Creation,"	Handel

At the Communion service tomorrow morning at the Central Baptist Church the following musical program will be rendered, under the direction of Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, organist:

Organ prelude, Prayer from "Otello,"	Verdi
Gloria in Excelsis in A flat.	
Duet, "Tarry with me, O my Saviour," (Requested.) Miss Sisson and Mr. Hodson.	Nicolai
Postlude, "Der Papst-Hymnus,"	Liszt

In the evening the music will be:

Organ prelude, Andante cantabile from the quartet for strings, Op. 11,	Tschaikowsky
Anthem, "Until the Day Breaks,"	Gounod
Gloria Patri in E major,	Gregorian
After prayer, "Ave Verum,"	Haydn
Postlude, Slow March from "Scipio,"	Handel

Mrs. H. H. Smith will sing, in the absence of Mrs. Black. In conformity with many requests, the Christmas music will be repeated Sunday, January 9.

A PARLOR RECITAL.

A successful parlor recital was given last evening by Mr. J. Hammett Dunbar, before a large gathering, at his residence, 53 Prospect Hill street. Mr. Dunbar has studied the piano under some of the leading teachers of Newport, and also at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and in his work at the recital showed the result of careful training and thorough knowledge, pleasing everybody by the manner in which he rendered his numbers.

An excellent program was arranged for the occasion, in the rendering of which the performers acquitted themselves with credit. Mr. Dunbar was assisted by local talent, all of whom made a very favorable impression at their first appearance in public. Miss Hattie I. Brooks as reader pleased her audience with the variety of her selections and the excellent manner in which they were rendered. Mr. Arthur O. Anderson, as violinist, rendered "Sing, Smile, Slumber," by Gounod, and the "Angels' Serenade," by Braga, with excellent expression, evidencing his careful training. Mr. James P. Marden, Jr., the vocalist of the evening, scored a success in his rendering of "Thursday," by Molloy, and "The Holy City," by Gaul. The entertainment closed as the New Year's bells were ringing, and the audience as it left the house gave a unanimous expression of satisfaction.

Good Work is Cheaper Than Poor Work.

HOUSES BUILT BY ME COST THEIR OWNERS NOTHING FOR REPAIRS, WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME.

R. W. CURRY, - Builder.

115 SPRING STREET.

$10.00

WILL BUY TWO TONS OF COAL.

1 Ton White Ash Stove and 1 Ton Pea Coal.

TRY IT.

ABRAM ALMY, 173 Thames St.

DYSPEPSIA, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
AGENT, GEORGE A. WOOD, DRUGGIST.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Mark - Down SALE

COMMENCES

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

Gowns, formerly 50c., now 29c.
Gowns, formerly $1.25, now 87c. and 98c. Soiled Gowns of higher grades put in this lot.
Drawers, formerly 25c., now 19c.
Drawers, formerly 50c., now 39c.
Drawers, higher grades, slightly soiled, reduced to 59c.

Also our Wrapper and Silk Waist stock greatly reduced.
Lot No. 1--Wrappers reduced from 98c. to 49c.
Lot No. 2---98c., reduced to 69c.
Lot No. 3---$2.50, reduced to 98c.

---AT---

M. B. LAPPIN'S,

140 Thames Street.

Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

Morris Chairs.

A Few More Left.

WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT XMAS PRICES.

A. C. Titus Company.

Xmas Turkeys all gone; more to arrive for New Year's

WE HAVE COMMENCED CUTTING RHODE ISLAND PORK FOR OUR SUMMER TRADE. THE

Hams, Shoulders, Backs, etc.,

WE SHALL SELL VERY LOW.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames Street.

BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—

Bankrupt Prices.

HAVING DECIDED TO ENLARGE OUR PRESENT STORE, WE SHALL ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, COMMENCE SELLING OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

F. T. SORMELLING,

173 THAMES STREET.
COR. MARY ST.

PURCHASED BY ST. JOSEPH'S.

Kimber Estate on Broadway Sold for a Site for a New Church.

The people of St. Joseph's parish were surprised yesterday when the pastor, Rev. Louis J. Deady, announced that the A. M. Kimber estate on Broadway and Mann avenue had been purchased for a site for a new church. Father Deady stated that the price paid was $17,500, that Bishop Harkins had endorsed his note for $2,500, and Mr. Kimber would take a mortgage for the remainder, at a low rate of interest. Mr. Kimber is to occupy the house, just as at present, for two or three years, paying $500 rent.

The pastor also stated that it was not proposed to do anything further until this piece of property is paid for; then there will be talk of a new church. Meanwhile he proposes to change the method of collecting for the new church, from quarterly to monthly. He also announced proposed changes in the pew rent system, which at present does not yield the revenue he thinks it should.

He stated that on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his ordination the Young Ladies' Sodality and the children of the Sunday school had given him some handsome and wholly unexpected presents, for which he was very thankful.

While Father Deady did not further disclose his plans to the congregation, he did inform some persons who called to see him that it was proposed to do nothing to the new property until it was paid for. Then the present house and the stable in the rear will be moved to the Mann avenue corner, and the work of building a new church, on the deep portion of the lot, will be begun. This he proposes to make the handsomest church in Newport. The Kimber house will be used as a rectory, the present rectory being transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph for a convent. The old building now used as a convent will be torn down, affording a fine view of the Hazard Memorial School, which is now so hidden as to cause nearly all passers-by to regret the presence of the convent.

When services are finally held in the new St. Joseph's Church it is proposed to put a second floor in the present edifice, use the upper part for church society purposes, and the lower floor as a hall for public and church entertainments.

It had been expected that the Bell property on Clarke street would be purchased when the growth of the parish made a larger church necessary, and that the new St. Joseph's would occupy the site of the present one, extending to the grounds of the Central Baptist Church. The owners of this property, however, realizing its importance to the church, fixed the price so high as practically to make it prohibitive, and a new site was looked for.

The Kimber estate seemed a suitable one, and negotiations were begun. Mr. Kimber asked $20,000, which was considered too much. As, however, he was very anxious that his land should never be used as a site for the sale of liquor, and he might have some difficulty in disposing of it with such a proviso, he finally decided that the surest way of carrying out his plan was to sell it to St. Joseph's parish. He accordingly reduced the price to $17,500, and the sale was made, through the agency of Mr. A. O'D. Taylor. The property is bounded northwesterly, 171.5 feet, by Broadway; northeasterly, 84.24 feet, by Mann avenue; then southeasterly, 91.85 feet, by land of John S. Kimber; then northeasterly again, 50.67 feet, partly by land of John S. Kimber and partly by land of Frederick A. Tanner; then southeasterly again, 75.5 feet, by land belonging to the heirs of the late Michael Callahan, and southwesterly, 201 feet and six inches, by land of T. T. Pitman, the total area being about 23,600 square feet.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

Mr. Charles A. Greene of New York has signified his intention of giving five hundred books to the new public library. This gift ought to ensure the success of those interested in securing funds for the proposed new building. Mr. Greene is a native of this town, son of the late Albert C. Greene, and is interested in its welfare and improvement. He was one of the promoters in a very material way of the guild house of St. Paul's Church, which has contributed largely, through the generosity of its owners, to the advantage, comfort and pleasure of many people other than those of the parish.

Cottage meetings will be held Tuesday evening at Mr. Asa B. Anthony's and Thursday at Mr. James B. Ashley's.

The annual election of officers of the Friends' Sunday School resulted as follows: Superintendent, Frederick W. Holman; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Alfred H. Borden; secretary, Richard W. Macomber; treasurer, John M. Brownell; librarian, Alfred H. Borden. The secretary reported the average attendance last year as 50; the treasurer reported receipts as $15.65, expenses $16.52, and balance on hand, $2.38.

Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks of Bristol Ferry entertained Mrs. John Hargraves and Miss Rose F. Faulkner of Fall River last week.

Miss Ethel Macomber, who is spending the winter in Pawtucket, was guest Sunday of her sister, Miss Chrissie Macomber.

The public schools will begin their winter term today, and there will be no vacation again until the middle of April.

A number of guests from out of town were entertained New Year's day. Mrs. William N. Randall and Miss Daisy Randall of Providence were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown of Providence were with Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Joseph Anthony; Mrs. Sampson of Boston was entertained by her sister, Mrs. Fannie Southwick, and Miss Addie Cook of Fall River was guest of Miss Emma Anthony. Mrs. Charles Hughes and Mrs. William M. Rogers entertained Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hughes and Miss Hattie and Mr. Charles Hughes. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Carter's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Carter of Middletown.

The report that the Eureka Social Club met last week with Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce is incorrect.

December 27, 1897. Established 1852.

BARGAINS!

185 FIRE-PROOF TEA POTS AT 5c. EACH.
25 FIRE SCREENS AT 25c. ONLY.
1 ALL LINEN HALL RUG 26 FEET LONG, 3 FEET WIDE FOR $11, WORTH $25.
5 ROLLS OF JAPANESE MATERIAL FOR CURTAINS, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, MANTEL DRAPERIES, ETC., ETC., AT 15c. A YARD.
4 VERY LARGE SATSUMA VASES AT $3.75, REGULARLY SOLD AT $5.
LINEN AND WOOLEN 9x12 DINING OR BED ROOM RUGS AT $17 ONLY.
CHOICE COUCH COVERS FROM $1.50 TO $7.

Kazanjian & Co.,

Kazanjian Building.

Second Edition.

AGAINST HANNA.

Opposition Organizes Both Branches of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Ohio legislature convened at 10 o'clock today. The caucuses Saturday night resulted in a number of Republican members forming an alliance with the Democrats for the defeat of Senator Hanna. The senate stands 18 Democrats and 18 Republicans, the latter including Senator Voigt, who was elected on a fusion ticket from Cincinnati, and who did not attend either caucus. Senator Burke, Republican, of Cleveland, was not only absent from the Republican caucus, but was nominated by the Democratic caucus for president pro tem. of the senate. The Republican caucus nominated Senator J. Park Alexander for president pro tem. With party lines drawn in the senate Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones, Republican, would have had the tie vote to cast, and he has been classed as opposed to Hanna. The house stands 62 Republicans and 47 Democrats, the former including 4 Fusionists from Cincinnati.

In the senate Thaddeus E. Cromwell, Democrat, was elected president pro tem, and the organization was completed by the election of the anti-Hanna caucus nominees for the other offices. Senator Burke of Cleveland, anti-Hanna Republican, who was not present, was elected president.

The contest in the house for Speaker was between Mason, anti-Hanna and Boxwell, the Hanna candidate. The first ballot resulted: Mason, 56; Boxwell, 53; and Mason was declared elected amid great excitement.

At the Republican house caucus Saturday night there were only fifty-two present, and they pledged to support Alexander Boxwell for Speaker. Nine Republican members were absent because they are opposed to Hanna. These nine Republican members met with the Democratic members, and endorsed Harry C. Mason of Cleveland, an anti Republican, for Speaker.

BUSHNELL'S POSITION.

Why He Will Not Support Hanna for Senator.

CINCINNATI, Jan 3.—The Enquirer in its Columbus, Ohio, special prints a talk by Governor Bushnell with one of its staff correspondents, of which the following is a part: "There are some things in this situation," said the governor, "which are positively ludicrous. I am accused of inconsistency because I won't support Hanna. Now, here are Sam Bailey, Dr. Tenney and several other patriotic Cincinnatians who fought Cox last fall, under Cox's orders, fighting for a bigger boss than the one whom they helped to defeat in Cincinnati and whose mandates they are now carrying out. Why are they doing it? Because the administration, through Mark Hanna, has promised that Mr. Cox shall distribute the federal patronage in Cincinnati. In return Mr. Cox is to deliver to Hanna the votes of certain Cincinnati fusionists.

"After the last campaign I simply decided that I should refuse to stand up and be counted among the adherents of a man who would have sacrificed me last fall to help himself. Hanna professed to be able to run things single-handed, and to elect himself. That was his only intention in the fight last fall. He began it alone; let him finish alone. If the administration can save him, let it do so.

"Hanna never even consulted me when he made his deal with Cox at Cincinnati; neither did Cox. After Cox had declared in an interview that Hanna might then be appointed he wrote me calling my attention to the interview. Two weeks before I had given my promise to appoint Hanna; Cox had nothing to do with it. I sent Hanna to the Senate by appointment. He undertook, aided by Cox, to secure his election to succeed himself. I was not consulted in that fight, nor was I consulted in any matter of campaign policy, though I was then making the race for the head of the ticket.

"Why should I take any part now in Senator Hanna's fight? Why should I do anything more than Senator Hanna's colleague, Senator Foraker, on the stump? He advocated the election of Hanna; so did I. We were then fighting a common enemy. He is not doing anything now; neither am I. We have no interest involved. But while I am called a Benedict Arnold and a Judas, did you notice that no one attacks Foraker? I wish some one would, but no one will; they are afraid of Foraker."

SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

Embezzling Louisville Bank Teller Makes His Appearance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special from Sacramento, Cal., says: Will J. Pope, formerly teller of the First National Bank of Louisville, who is charged with embezzling $60,000 from that institution in 1891, is in this city. It was generally believed in Louisville that Pope died several years ago in the East. He was identified here by Thomas Bohan, formerly of Louisville, who conversed with the supposed fugitive last Tuesday. A detective has been put on Pope's trail and his arrest is expected soon.

ALL OR NONE.

If China Opens Port Arthur to Russia, She Must to England.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 3.—The Manchester Guardian today says: The government has categorically stated that Great Britain will refuse to recognize any special rights granted at any Chinese port to any particular power. Any port opened to one power must be opened to all, or open to none. If Russia has been granted the right to winter ships at Port Arthur, Great Britain will enforce her rights to the same privilege and her ships will winter there, whether China concedes or does not concede the right.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Jan 3. La Bretagne, from Havre.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]

The children's concert which was to have been held at the Central Baptist Church December 26 and was postponed on account of rain, occurred last evening, with a large attendance. The program was interesting and well rendered. It consisted of reading by Miss Mary Clarke, who also sang, and readings by Miss Lena Clarke and Miss Flanders, Miss Ruth Knowles and Miss Jessie Ninnie sang and Master Freeborn Gardner read a short piece.

A Talent Social was held at the Central Baptist Church Saturday evening. Miss Mary Clarke read interestingly, and there was singing by Mrs. Alvin Champlin, after which the ladies present told how they had earned the money which they brought to the meeting. Twenty dollars was raised for the church.

Mrs. Alvin Champlin entertained Saturday evening in honor of Miss Stewart and Miss Mae Reynolds of Newport.

Mr. Peter Keaver, who has the contract for the Cottie house on Shoreby Hill, expects to finish it this week.

Miss Lutz, who has been guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas C. Watson, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. Louis Anthony today began the work of building Mr. Alvin H. Peckham's new house.

SUICIDE OF MR. C. R. ROBERT.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert, the former owner of the Duchess de Dino villa on Bellevue avenue, committed suicide at The Rochelle in New York last night. The Rochelle, which is one of the fashionable apartment houses in the city, was built two years ago by Mr. Robert, who owned it. The information of the suicide was given to Coroner Fitzpatrick by a physician who attended Mr. Robert.

Mrs. Robert and other members of the household went early in the day to some place on Long Island, and knew nothing of the death. The deceased was a multi-millionaire.

MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION.

With all its defects the administration of Mayor Strong has given the city much to be grateful for. His election was a triumph of the reform principle, which in itself is no small thing. He did not fully justify the hopes and perhaps not the expectations of his friends. The rather unkind criticism has been passed upon him that he is a man who acts first and makes up his mind afterward, but however opinions and judgments may vary, he has gone out of office with the reputation of an honorable official career and with having been true to an honest purpose to give New York good government, even if he fell short of his own ideals and the standards of those who elevated him to office.—[Boston Transcript.

A DRESS SUIT.

If you are thinking of getting one you might as well get a good one. Never buy a "cheap" dress suit, for I can show you where a good one costs no more. Always buy a good one, and if you want such a suit strictly up to date in every detail at a reasonable price, go to

COMMERFORD,

239 Thames St. Canonicus Building.

BEST QUALITY

Imperial Smyrna Rugs,

Sofa size, 4 ft. by 7 ft., suitable for halls, etc., $5.

Cocoa Fibre Door Mats, all sizes, at reduced prices.

Our entire line of CARPETS has been reduced. Balance of our rattan rockers and chairs to be closed out to make room for new goods.

White enamel beds, with springs, from $4.50 up. Crumb Cloths and Art Carpets, $2.75 up.

E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOMS.

HAMILTON, Over 201 Thames St.

FINE CIGARS.

BRUNSWICKS, 25 in box,	$2.00
BRUNSWICKS, 12 in box,	$1.00
COSMOPOLE, 25 in box,	$1.50
POSTOFFICE SQUARE, 25 in box,	$1.00
NUMBER 13, 25 in box,	$1.00
GOODWINS, 12 in box,	$1.00

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A LARGE ONE.

The calendar issued by the well known advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, is handsome enough for the modern, well furnished office or library, and equally desirable among more modest surroundings. The large, clear figures are distinctly visible across the room, which together with its other attractive features make it a general favorite. As usual the firm's familiar motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," is constantly in sight, encouraging daily endeavor. Each of the pages contains terse, thoughtful and helpful suggestions for business men.

Annual Reduction Sale!

Bargains in OVERCOATS.

Bargains in ULSTERS.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

208 Thames Street, 208

POWELL'S

Superior Toilet Cologne.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR

Richard Hudnut's Elegant Handkerchief Extracts and Sachets.

At Powell's Drug Store,

CORNER THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Strictly Fresh

EGGS,

FROM BROOKFIELD FARM,

At Low Prices.

4lbs. D. C. BUTTER for $1.

BROWN'S MARKET,

274 Thames Street.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Preparatory to Stock Taking, During the Month of January

WE SHALL OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Odd lots, consisting of remnants of every description, at very low prices. As this is intended to be a clearance sale, in the strictest meaning of the word, we cordially invite the attention of the public.

WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

135 & 137 Thames Street.

THE BEE HIVE.

Our Annual Clearance Sale begins Monday. It is useless to say these sales attract widespread attention.

To effect a speedy clearance, prices are cut regardless of cost. This does not apply to shopworn or passe styles. None such have an abiding place in our store. Simply the overplus stock which, in conformity with our fixed policy, we close out at the beginning of each year.

Prudent buyers will not disregard the opportunity to anticipate their wants for months to come.

CLOAKS. Specimen prices which prevail on all Garments in the store:
Ladies' Black Beaver Cloth Jackets. Regular price $5.75. Sale price $4.08.
Beaver and Boucle Cloth Jackets. Regular price $5. Sale price $3.25.
Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets in black, blue and green, lined throughout with fancy silk. Formerly $12.50. Sale price $7.50.
Black, tan, blue and green Novelty Jackets that sold at $15 and $16.50. Reduced to $8.95.

WINTER UNDERWEAR. Specimen prices which prevail in that department:
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants. Regularly sold at 25c. Sale price 15c. each.
Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants. Regular value 38c. Sale price 28c. each.
Ladies' Half Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants. Regular price 62c. Sale price 45c. each.
Men's Mixed Shirts and Drawers. Excellent 25c. grades. Sale price 17c. each.
Men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers. Regularly sold for 50c. Sale price 39c. each.
Wright's Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, two grades. Regular prices $1 and $1.25. Sale price for both, 79c. each.

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS. 50 dozen with reinforced front and back, patent facing and gussets, full length and extra large bodies, perfect fitting, made of good strong muslin. Would be cheap at 50c. Sale price 35c. each. Not more than 6 of a size to each customer.
Men's Night Shirts with silk embroidered front. Regular value 50c. Sale price 37c.
Men's Negligee Shirts of Domet and cheviot, 36 inches long and full width. Regular lowest 50c. each. Sale price 37c.

CORSETS. An assorted lot of substantial and well-fitting Corsets at 25c. each.
Children's Corded Corset Waists, all sizes. Regular price 25c., at 18c. each.

LINING. Silesia in all the leading shades. Regular price 10c. Sale price 6 1-2c. a yard.
Silesia, heavy quality, the dressmaker's favorite sort, because it won't stretch easily; all the leading colors. Regular value 15c. Sale price 9c. a yard.

GLOVES. Ladies' 4 Button and Foster Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, in various shades of tan and browns, with embroidered back. Regular 58c. kind, at 45c. a pair.
Ladies' Allered Cashmere Gloves. Regular value 25c. Sale price 15c. a pair.
Ladies' Allered Mittens. Regular 25c. grade, at 15c. a pair.
Children's Heavy Double Mittens, of fine wool. Regular price 25c. Now 15c.

HOSIERY. Specimen prices which prevail in the Hosiery department:
Ladies' Pure Wool Hose, fine quality, excellent 25c. grade. Sale price 15c. a pair.
Ladies' Fine Pure Cashmere Hose. Usual price 35c. Sale price 25c. a pair.
Ladies' Seamless Black Cotton Hose. Usual price 12c. At 8c. a pair.
Children's 1x1 Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes, were a bargain at 20c. Now 12 1-2c. a pair.
Infants' Black Cashmere Hose. Regular value 25c. Now 15c. a pair.
Boys' and Girls' Heavy Cotton School Hose, [illegible] double knees. Were cheap at 25c. Now 15c. a pair.
Men's Black Woolen Socks. Regular price 25c. Sale price 15c. a pair.
Men's Merino Socks, good 15c. value. Now 12 1-2c. a pair.
Men's Woolen Shaker Socks, value 15c. Now 12 1-2c. a pair.
Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, good heavy 12c. kind. Now 5c. a pair. 6 pairs for 25c.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS. Ladies' Black Skirts in black and fancy mixtures, formerly $1.50. Now 98c.
Velvet Waists in all colors, formerly $3.75. Now $2.98.
Black Satin Waists, of best quality, satin, nicely made. Regular value $7, now $3.95.
All Silk Waists marked down to less than cost.
Flannel Waists in various colors and styles, formerly $1.50 and $1.75 now $1.
Eider Down Dressing Sacques, formerly $1.75, now $1.25.

Pattern Under-skirts. Regular price 25c. Sale price 15c.

COTTON UNDERWEAR. Limited space permits us only to mention a few of the many bargains in that department.
V Neck Corset Covers of good Muslin with fine Hamburg ruffle. Regular price 19c. Sale price 12 1-2c.
Children's Drawers of heavy Muslin, tucked and well made button holes, 6 sizes, at 10c. a pair.
Ladies' Drawers, full width umbrella ruffle of fine Embroidery. Regular price 50c. Sale price 39c. a pair.
2 Ruffle Umbrella Skirts of heavy cotton and well made. Regular price 65c. Sale price 45c.
Night Gowns, of soft finish muslin, with 6 tucks and two rows of fine inserting and feather stitched ruffle down the front and on sleeves. Sale price 39c. each.
Other Gowns in new styles at 75c., 89c., $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, which are better value than offered anywhere else.
50 dozen Ladies' Drawers with deep hem and 5 tucks. Regular price 25c. Sale price 15c. a pair.
1/2 dozen Gingham Aprons at 5c. each.

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN THE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. A few specimen prices only.
58-inch Half Bleached Heavy Linen Damask Table Cloth. Regular price 50c. Sale price 35c. per yard.
72-inch Fine Satin Finished Bleached Table Damask in various patterns. Regular prices $1 and $1.10. Sale price, 85c. per yard.
Best Turkey Red Table Damask, which will stand washing and boiling. Regular price 50c. Sale price, 35c. per yard.
Pure Linen Napkins, fully bleached and large sizes, in various patterns. Regular price $1.10 at 89c. a dozen.
18x34 Fringed Huck Towels, heavy quality, 10c. each.
18x36 Hemmed Huck Towels, with woven red borders. Regular value 17c. Sale price 12 1-2c. each.
18-inch Heavy Twilled Linen Crash Toweling. Regular value 10c. At 8c. per yard.
Heavy Linen Crash Toweling, Barnsley make. Regular value 15c. At 10 1-2c. a yard.

Honeycomb Quilts, in nice designs, heavy weight, hemmed. Regular price $1. Sale price, 85c. each.
Extra Heavy Quilts, choice patterns, hemmed and large size. Regular price $1.50. Sale price $1.19 each.
Pillow Slips, size 45x36, of heavy soft Muslin. Regular value 12c. At 9c. each.
Sheets of good Muslin, size 2 1/2x2 1/2 yards. Regular value 50c. Sale price 39c. each.
Sheets of extra heavy Sheeting, size 81x90 with very deep hem. Regular price 55c. Sale price 48c. each.
Heavy Comforters in various colors of covering and all sizes from 65c. to 79c. each.
Yard wide heavy soft finish Cotton cloth. Regular price 8c. At 6c. per yard.

WRAPPER BARGAINS. Indigo Blue Percale Wrappers, belt in back, full width Skirts, lowest price ever sold for was 79c. Sale price 49c. each.
Best quality Flannelette Wrappers in choice colors and designs, formerly $1.50, now $1.

GOOD PICKINGS FROM THE SMALL WARE STOCK.
Turkish Bath Soap 2c. per cake.
10c. stockinet Dress Shields at 6c. a pair.
5c. Handkerchiefs for ladies and children now 2 for 5c.
12c. Fine Tooth Brushes with 4 rows of good bristles now 8c.
25c. Writing paper now per box 15c.
27c. Fancy Belting [illegible] yards 15c.
5c. Curling Iron [illegible] now 3c.
Perfumed Talcum powder per box 8c.
Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheet package 5c.
Petroleum Jelly, equal to Vaseline, per bottle 2c.
15c. Rubber Dressing Combs at 8c.
5c. Cabinet Hair Pins per box 2c.
15c. Quality Bias Coding 9 yard pieces for 8c. a piece.
Fancy Ribbon 4 and 5 1-2 inches wide, pure silk, in latest fancy designs heretofore sold from 25c. to 37c. per yard. Now all at 15c. per yard.

This Morning's News.

GLORIOUS CONTRAST.

Dreary Record of Wrecking Years and Last Year's Results.

New York, Jan. 3.—Under the heading, "Secretary Gage Confidently Hopeful," the Times publishes an extended interview with Secretary of State Gage, in the course of which he is quoted as saying: "The coming of good times to our country is not now something intangible, far off; our good times are right at hand, dependent largely altogether on our willingness to worthily greet them and aid them. Throughout the length and breadth of our land blessings have been showered in bounteousness by 1897. Some of us at the opening of this year just closed presumed to be hopeful, a few of us even to be confident that 1897 would blaze a pathway for prosperity. They who were the most optimistic were they the test of results will amply convince, and the accomplishment of 1897 makes a glorious contrast with the dreary record of wrecking years preceding.

"The international balance sheet of the world was never before so favorable as now to the United States—never before approached so favorable a showing for us. It is no more the mere longing of a dream that our country shall become the creditor nation of the world; that it actually is today. As against tremendous purchases of our commodities, the foreigners have sent us back more of our securities. Even since the Baring crash over half a dozen years ago, Europe has been continuously and largely unloading upon us her holding of American stocks and bonds. Careful students of the situation are persuaded that the limit to such liquidation must by this time be well nigh reached; but however this may be, there certainly is warrant for national gratification in the demonstrated fact that we are not only able to absorb what Europe forces back upon us, but that we are able to do this readily, do it without any quiver or embarrassment, and even while doing it accumulating cash credits to our account in every quarter of the globe.

"Some people are, I believe, disposed to be pessimistic because great sums of money accumulate in our banks. They urge this as a sign of national business unhealthfulness; merchants and manufacturers, they say, lack confidence, are unwilling to assume normal responsibilities, and thus the country's general trade has shrinkage threatening it. This is a superficial view. After years that have been practically panic times exceptional elements enter into the business situation, and the unparalleled volume of idle money in the banks signifies, I think, something very different from what the pessimists harp on. More largely than yet can be appreciated, these great totals of bank deposits reflect the liquidation of western indebtedness. What the western people have accomplished during the year just past as payers of debts will, when we can come fully to understand it, seem fairly to be a chapter from the days of romance. The good prices for this past year's crops went not to middlemen and speculators; dollar wheat came when wheat was yet on the farm, and for the first time in many a harvest the market's profits were the farmers' own. What the western farmer did, what he is still doing, accounts for beyond what yet is understood for the money which piles up in our banks. That money largely is the crop money for 1897; and it has done magnificent service in the extinguishment of liens upon homesteads in every state, in every community of our great west. Is this unhealthful? Is there any reason for repining in it? The west paying back to the east millions borrowed years ago—and during some recent times regarded as an exceedingly doubtful asset—faces in 1898 the most inspiriting situation known to its history.

"Another factor having much to do in making the large share of funds kept on deposit rather than put actively into business use reflects newly developed prudence among our people, east as well as west. Since 1893 it has been so fashionable to be poor that economy and caution have become fairly a national characteristic. The man who made money before 1893 hurried in nine cases out of ten to put what he gained into quick speculation. Change has been wrought. The average citizen who has prospered during 1897 is inclined to hold tight for the time at least to his new surplus. It is not that he doubts the safety of the falling into step with the progressing good times; it is not that he has become a miser, a mere absorber, but, appreciative of recent experiences, he chooses for a while to wait. Our great bank deposits are not a menace. Tremendous accumulations show a capacity to extend business lines; they show that we are not poor, but financially powerful.

"The country waits now only to have it certified that sound conditions underlie national finance. That made clear, shown to be sure, incontrovertible, we shall witness and profit in business prosperity beyond parallel, for they who control capital will on such assurance move forward promptly and confidently."

Writing on the Wall.

Savannah, Jan. 3.—P. H. Maybl[illegible], the embezzling agent of the South Express company at Brunswick, was captured Saturday. Sunday morning he was found lying in a pool of blood on the floor. He had opened an artery in his wrist with a knife shortly before he became too weak to move. Maybl[illegible] smeared his open hand with blood and stamped the impression of the hand on the wall of his cell. Under it he wrote in blood with [illegible] Southern Express company, [illegible] the date [illegible] that he drew a skull and crossbones in blood.

No Mosquitoes Out.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 3.—Sunday night was the coldest night of the season, at [illegible] the mercury registering 24 below.

HELPING THE IRISH.

Economic Movement In Progress In Which There Are No Factions.

New York, Jan. 3.—[illegible] Plunkett, chairman of the Irish Agricultural Organization society, who is now visiting the United States, has contributed to the January number of the North American Review, which was issued Saturday, an account of the efforts that have been made since the death of Mr. Parnell to further the economic and industrial development of her own [illegible] industrial resources. This new movement, Mr. Plunkett points out, depends for its success upon the cooperation of Irishmen who are politically opposed to each other, and it has been the means of bringing together in a common endeavor prominent men of the most diverse political factions.

The conviction out of which the new movement arose was that the Irish difficulty has long been rather economic than political, and that it is so more than ever today. "Solve the economic problem," says Mr. Plunkett, "and in the process the Irish people will be so elevated and strengthened that they will be able to solve the political problem for themselves."

Being entirely practical in their aims and processes, the patriots who inaugurated this new movement sought suggestions and inspiration in countries where similar efforts had already been made. Commissioners were sent to Denmark, to Germany, to France and other countries on the continent to observe the results of attempts made there to organize industries of various kinds, and the work of the society was pursued along the lines suggested by the reports of the commissioners. The program of the reformers is based on the principle of voluntary association for industrial purposes, and the attempt made is to give practical effect to this principle by the establishment of societies of farmers for common advantages. The success which has attended this work has been most encouraging.

The Irish Agricultural Organization society, representing almost all classes of Irishmen, was formed to provide funds for carrying on the movement, and it has been instrumental in establishing some 170 of these farmers' societies in Ireland, scattered throughout 31 of the 32 counties, with an aggregate membership of some 17,000. "These societies," says Mr. Plunkett, "variously embrace every branch of the farming industry. They cheapen production by the joint purchase of seeds, implements, machinery and other requirements of their industry. In dairying districts they erect creameries, which they show a capacity to operate for their own profit. They jointly sell what they produce with a view to saving middle profits. They are in many districts applying the principle of cooperation to agricultural finance, and are thus securing a great reduction of interest upon farm loans. The advantages derived from combination of individuals is enhanced by joint action between societies."

Philanthropic and Commercial.

New York, Jan. 3.—New England's abandoned farms are to be reclaimed, restocked and reoperated on a plan that is, primarily, philanthropic and, secondarily, commercial. A corporation has been formed, with the secretary of the New York wool stock exchange at its head, to purchase arable land and farm buildings in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, and to resell on such terms as to attract purchasers in large cities and relieve the congested centers of population. The plan is indorsed by John Wanamaker, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manager of the Hebrew charity fund, and William R. Sessions, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture.

It is estimated that upward of 200,000 acres of rich, fallow land, under cultivation 20 years ago, lie idle today in the New England states, and it is the intention of those who have associated themselves together for the purpose to secure by option and by outright purchase all or nearly all of these vast territories and to populate it with material drawn from the crowded cities. Missionary work will be begun in the large cities, principally New York and Brooklyn, and the assistance of all organizations interested in bettering the condition of the society will be invoked.

Cubans Badly In Need

Washington, Jan. 3.—The secretary of state has directed that the benevolently disposed public of the United States be informed, through the medium of the press, that the consul general of the United States at Havana mentions the following articles as appropriate to be contributed, all of them, as he reports, being greatly needed: Summer clothing for women and children; medicines for fevers, principally quinine; hard bread, flour, cornmeal, bacon, rice, lard, potatoes, beans, peas, salt fish, any canned goods, meat extracts, blankets, and especially large quantities of condensed milk, as many persons are at first too feeble for any other nourishment. Contributions of money are also urgently needed to enable the purchase of immediate supplies of medicines and articles of prime necessity, and to meet the expenses of local transportation in Cuba.

God as a Swift Witness.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 3.—Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., pastor of the First Congregational church, preached last evening on "The 10 Percent Cutdown." He said: "To change the wages of thousands of men and women is not a trifling thing to do, and if the change is for the oppression of, or results in oppressing, the laborer or wage earner, the book declares that God stands as a swift witness against him who makes the change."

Mr. Dick quoted statistics to show that labor is already cheaper in Massachusetts than in any of the southern states. If the trouble is caused by overproduction, reducing wages only makes a bad matter worse. While criticising the announced reduction of wages in the Lowell mills the speaker thought a strike would be inadvisable.

Curfew For Adults.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Alderman Conchlin (Bathhouse John) announces that at this evening's council meeting he will introduce an ordinance to apply not only to children, but to adults of both sexes, who are found on the streets after 9 o'clock at night. "My idea of the matter," he said, "is that the children are not the worst offenders, and only a few are out at night anyhow. The delinquent is done by those of mature years."

Burnt the Flag.

New York, Jan. 3.—Captain William G. Randle and Chief Officer Beckwith of the steamship St. Louis spent much of their time during the trip across the Atlantic in investigating a story which made every American on board indignant. The story relates to the burning of an American flag by British stewards aboard the steamship during the passage. "The investigation is nearly completed and as a result several members of the crew will be discharged from the service of the line."

The burning of the flag occurred on Christmas day at the dinner of the stewards. The celebration was in full swing. One of the stewards lighted a match and held it to the American flag. "Burn it," some of the stewards are said to have shouted. Then followed a general tumult.

COMMISSION REPORTS.

Conclusions of the Body That Considered Financial Matters.

Indianapolis, Jan. 3.—The sub-committee of the monetary commission headed by Charles S. Fairchild has completed the work of drafting a bill which embodies the recommendations of the commission upon the monetary question and the reformation of the currency. This bill will be introduced in congress after it convenes by Congressman Overstreet of this city, who has been in close touch with the commission from the time the work began.

The commissioners, in their report, argue that for the employment of labor,

No attempt is made to remove silver dollars, nor to change their legal-tender quality; on the contrary a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the use of any paper money other than silver certificates in denominations below $10. The silver currency, which will be in the hands of the people, must be kept on a parity with gold, as now provided by law, and this should be done by requiring the treasurer to give gold for a silver dollar on demand. Consequently when it is known that a silver dollar can be exchanged for gold it will circulate freely in the form of certificates, and our metallic money, without being diminished, will be put on a certain basis. As all this silver will be needed to meet the demands for large exchange when other paper below $10 is retired, it will not be presented in the treasury for redemption, and it will create no strain on the gold reserve; but no more silver dollars should be coined.

The commissioners contend that the ten different kinds of money in use create an anomalous and confusing situation. Moreover, the whole fabric rests on too slender a reserve of gold. It is urged that the demand obligations of the government should not be used as money, because they may be, and have been, presented for gold to the injury of the nation's credit. This causes grave doubts as to the standard on which the business operations of the country rest. Everything which by experience creates uncertainty and limits trade hinders prosperity and should be removed. Hence the fiscal affairs of the treasury relating to the receipts and disbursements of public revenue should be entirely separated from the monetary functions dealing with the exchange and redemption of the currency. By establishing a separate division of issue and redemption in the treasury, it will be impossible to take away funds set aside for the protection of our monetary system and use them for current expenditures.

Above all it is regarded as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using government demand obligations as money. Our fathers never made anything full legal-tender money except gold and silver; but in the stress of civil war, confusing the fiscal and monetary functions of the state, forms of debt due on demand were used as money, not as the result of deliberation, but of emergency conditions. They were issued exactly because there were no resources in the treasury; and as they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating standard, increased the national debt enormously, caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, reduced the purchasing power of wages, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of prices gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the severity of commercial crises, and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large producer. For 17 years (1862-1879) the government paper was a falsified promise, and our standard was based on this lie. Trade and industry became speculative. Men of large wealth can take care of themselves; but men of small means should be protected from the evils arising from such uncertainty of the standard.

If the demand obligations of the government are used as money, reserves must always be kept on hand to redeem them. They are not therefore a loan without interest; and the expense of keeping up these reserves has made the paper money a very great burden to the taxpayers by an increase of the public debt. These gold reserves are necessary, unless the government permits its notes to go to protest. The mere credit of the United States behind its notes is too vague a thing, its power to tax is too remote, to provide cash on hand for instant use. So far as expense is concerned, this debt could have been more easily borne by changing it into low interest-bearing bonds.

The demand obligations of the United States were put forth because there were no funds in the treasury to redeem them. The notes were only evidence that property had been received and used up for services or supplies or public buildings (no longer available assets). The government by the nature of the operation did not retain, as the notes went out, any property immediately convertible into coin with which to redeem its demand issues. They were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is never issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as a sequel of a business transaction and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is always negotiable and always equal to the duty of meeting the note liability. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase; hence the rigid unchanging issues of the government make them an inelastic part of the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the business community.

For these and other reasons the commission strongly urges the government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters, and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the treasury furnish a beginning to be set aside in the division of issue and redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserve needs replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and treasury notes of 1890) can be gradually removed, and the cost to the country can be reduced; while this process will also give the inestimable advantage of ceasing to use demand debts as money, of simplifying our currency, and of adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the commission, government paper is withdrawn in the first five years only so fast as the banking currency expands, so that contraction cannot take place; if United States notes are cancelled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes (under the new system proposed); and in the following five years all the remaining United States notes are to be retired.

In view of the scarcity of United States bonds they cannot long be regarded as a basis for circulation. Moreover, any bond security of a higher character yields a low rate of interest; and in a time of stringency, when borrowers need loans and the market rate of interest is high, there is no inducement to buy these bonds to increase circulation. Hence, under the present system, when notes would be most needed, it is least profitable to issue them. While providing for a partial use of bonds for securing notes (25 percent of the capital) the commission proposed that notes beyond this should be issued on all, instead of a part of the resources of a bank; and after 10 years that no special security should be required. Banks may issue notes up to 60 percent of their capital without restraint; for issues beyond 60 percent and up to 80 percent they pay a tax of 2 percent; for those beyond 80 percent and up to 100 percent they pay a tax of 6 percent. These notes would be a prior lien upon all the resources of the bank, and, in addition, upon the stockholders' liability. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute 5 percent of their circulation as a permanent guaranty fund. For daily redemptions, banks should keep a 5 percent redemption fund in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. Banks of $25,000 capital may be established in places of 4000 inhabitants; and branches of banks are also permitted.

It is apparent that the security of noteholders under the proposed plan is greater than usually supposed. If notes should be issued by all national banks to the amount of 80 percent of their present capital, the security in the form of total assets (omitting consideration of stockholders' liability or a guaranty fund) is more than $7 to $1. In the 3276 banks outside the reserve cities, the protection would be $6.10 to $1 of notes. The greatest number of failures of banks occurred in 1893; and yet the notes of those failed banks which did not realize at least 80 percent of their capital out of their resources formed only 1-8 of 1 percent of the proposed circulation. Had 80 percent of the capital of all national banks been issued in notes upon the proposed plan since the beginning of the national banking system in 1863, an assessment upon the banks annually of only 1-10 of 1 percent would have been necessary. Moreover, instead of a tax on circulation, a tax of 1-8 of 1 percent on capital and surplus is proposed to cover the expenses of the system. Such a plan in general would furnish a safe, elastic, uniform and expanding currency based on a fixed and certain standard.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

As Good as Gold for it gives a glad heart, and helps men to work with a vim.

B-L TOBACCOS made from best leaf, have a flavor of their own that other brands can't match.

That's why they suit people.

YOU don't eat the bones in a porterhouse steak, but you pay the butcher for them. You don't pay for fiber (bones) in

H-O

because our perfect process leaves only the meat of the oats.

HORNBY'S STEAM-COOKED OATMEAL

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

THE MYAMI TURKISH BATH CO.

Turkish, Vapor and Electric Baths.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATIC TROUBLES.

33 CORNE STREET,

Between Prospect Hill and Pelham streets.

Columbia Bicycles!

COME AND SEE THEM.

Examine their running qualities, their mechanism and workmanship. Marvel at their beauty, strength and noiselessness.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, Agents.

Bellevue Avenue store now closed.
Leave orders at Popple's shoe Store, 132 Thames St.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

We have a full line of Furniture.

CABINET MAKING AND Upholstering in all its Branches.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

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ANOTHER WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT.

Rice's Comedians to Give Eleven Performances.

The Opera House will be occupied during the week by Rice's Comedians, with performances each evening and every afternoon beginning Tuesday. The engagement will open with "The Old, Old Story" this evening, and the repertoire will be as follows: Tuesday afternoon, "In the Trenches;" Tuesday evening, "All in the Family;" Wednesday afternoon, "Under the Lion's Paw;" Wednesday evening, "Back among the Old Folks," Thursday afternoon, "Beacon Lights," Thursday evening, "A Knotty Affair;" Friday afternoon, "Twixt Love and Duty;" Friday evening, "The Fatal Step;" Saturday afternoon, to be announced; Saturday evening, "Don't Boone." The Lowell Mail says of a recent performance there: "Rice's Comedians appeared last night in 'The Old, Old Story,' one of the New York Lyceum successes, and was seen here for the first time. It is a beautiful play, splendidly written, and tells an excellent story in a very pretty manner. The company proved equal to it, and gave a very pleasing performance. It called for strong work, and it received it at the hands of every member of the company. Some very clever specialties were introduced."

Rice's "The Girl from Paris," with Miss Josephine Hall in the character of the slavey, will be at the Providence Opera House three evenings this week, and "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," with Mr. Joseph Holland in the title role, during the remainder of the week. "The Devil's Auction" will be at Keith's, the New York Vaudeville Company at the Olympic, and The Gay Masqueraders at the Westminster.

John Drew will begin this evening a two weeks' engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, presenting this week "A Marriage of Convenience" and next week the first American production of "One Summer Day." Two other attractions of note at Boston theatres will be the production of John P. Sousa's opera "The Bride-elect," at the Boston, and Frank Daniels in Herbert and Smith's new comic opera, "The Idol's Eye," at the Tremont. The famous Passion Play will be seen at the Museum, the Castle Square Theatre Company will play "In Mizzoura," "The Belle of New York" will be seen for one week more at the Park, "The Shadows of a Great City" will be shown at the Bowdoin Square, and the farce comedy, "A Hot Old Time," at the Grand Opera House.

Francis Wilson will have a new comic opera next year. He will use "Half a King" the remainder of the season.

Julia Marlowe will appear in New York this week as Rosalind. Her new play, "Countess Valeska," will be presented next week.

"The Conquerors," by Paul Potter, will be produced in New York tomorrow evening by the Empire company. The play relates to the Franco-Prussian war.

Marie Shotwell has left Fanny Davenport's company, there being no parts suitable for her in the old plays put on in place of "The Saint and the Fool."

Harry Woodruff, the young actor who left the stage for a course at Harvard and who appeared last summer in "Secret Service" in London, says he will resume his career as an actor after his graduation from Harvard next June.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has now definitely undertaken to compose for the Leeds triennial festival, which will be held October 5, 6, 7 and 8, the long-expected successor to "The Golden Legend." It will be a secular cantata of half-program length, and the subject is at present a secret.

Messrs. Damrosch & Ellis have engaged Mme. Nordica for their opera company. She will sing Brunhilde in both "Die Walkuere" and "Gotterdammerung," and will also appear in Italian opera. With Melba and Nordica in their company, Damrosch & Ellis are fully equipped as to prima donne.

Mme. Sembrich has almost recovered from her attack of influenza, and will sail for Europe Tuesday. She will go directly to St. Petersburg, where she has an engagement to sing in opera. It is her intention to return to America next autumn, either to appear in opera or to make another concert tour.

A lady who sang in Mendelssohn's famous trio, "Lift Thine Eyes," on its first production is dead. Her name was Martha Rae Williams Lockey. Mendelssohn conducted, and the trio (originally composed as a duet), was sung by the then Mrs. Williams and her sister. This was in 1846. Later she married Mr. Lockey, who was the original tenor in Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Miss Maude Adams is to continue her performance in "The Little Minister" at the Garrick Theatre through the season.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe, the well known member of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre stock company, has made a distinct hit as the maid in "A Marriage of Convenience" during the run of the play in New York.

Manager Eugene Tompkins has a contract with the Whitney opera company for the presentation of "A Normandie Wedding" at the Park Theatre, Boston, the engagement to begin Monday evening, January 24. It is a new opera by J. Cheever Goodwin, Charles Alfred Byrne and William Furst, and will receive its first performance on any stage at the Park Theatre. The music is declared to be very catchy and tuneful and the libretto exceptionally clever.

The new five-act play "Peter the Great," by Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, was produced Saturday evening at the re-opening of the Lyceum Theatre in London. Sir Henry Irving, as Peter the Great, was greeted upon his appearance with several minutes of cheering. He dominated the play in the title rôle as the barbarian in whose mind there was a struggle between a determination to elevate Russia and love for his son. The work of Mr. Robert Taber, the American actor, who now fills the position of leading man in the Irving company, as Alexis, melancholy and weak willed, seemed to establish him as an adequate leading man. Miss Ethel Barrymore, as the fascinating, fickle mistress of Alexis, won the audience as much by her personality as by her acting. Miss Rockman, another American, made a strong Eudoxia, the divorced wife of the czar, her acting being better than her reading.

Frank L. Perley, manager of the Bostonians, recently gave the Chicago Times-Herald an account of an interesting play which he expects to produce next February. Following the lead so successful of late in the dramatization of novels, he has procured a stage version of Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." James MacArthur, editor of the Bookman, is responsible for the dramatization. When Maclaren visited this country last season the dramatist submitted the scenario of the play, with a synopsis of its literary features, and was favored with the approval of the author, who gave his assent to the dramatization. The success of "The Little Minister," in which Maude Adams has made a hit, convinced Mr. MacArthur that character plays along the line he was contemplating were in demand, and he recently finished his task to the satisfaction of Mr. Perley. The hero, of course, is to be the old doctor, Weelum Maclure, and as that veteran artist, J. H. Stoddart, is engaged to play the role, there should be a success in the character. The dramatic story is told in four acts and five scenes. The scene of one act is London, but all the others belong to Drumtochty, and are thus strengthened by the local color and inspired by the Scotch atmosphere.

GARDENERS AS BOWLERS.

Saturday some of the local florists and gardeners who had a few spare moments organized two bowling teams, and rolled the balls for the championship. The teams were the "Tammany Hills," captained by Joseph Gibson, and the "Necks," captained by J. J. Butler. There was considerable rivalry between the contestants, who were nearly all experienced bowlers, and the match Saturday only strengthened it, for after two strings had been rolled and all were pretty well fagged out, it was found that the game was a tie, each team having one string.

A COMING WEDDING.

Miss Margaret Van Cortland Ogden, a granddaughter of Clement C. Moore, and until recently a cottage owner here, is to be married Wednesday in New York to Francis Machutt. Mr. Machutt is a man of varied career, having been at one time a member of Cardinal Manning's household in London, later a pupil of the Academia Ecclesiastica at Rome, where he made a partial preparation for the priesthood, and was appointed a privy chamberlain by Leo XIII, an office that he still holds. In the first year of the Harrison administration he was appointed secretary of the legation at Constantinople, and remained in Turkey until 1892, when he exchanged with the secretary at Madrid. Mr. Machutt remained attached to the Spanish mission until July, 1893.

He was in Japan during the war between that country and China, and on his way home stopped in Cairo and met Djemil Pacha, first cousin of the Khedive and later his brother-in-law, one of the richest princes of the Egyptian dynasty, who was only nineteen years old, and unused to European customs. Knives and forks were unknown to him, and his manners were most primitive. Mr. Machutt became the master of his household and taught him the English language and English manners. He spent two years in the household of the prince and in traveling to and fro through the country. The journeys were by caravan, and patriarchal life was led under the shelter of tents.

Prince Djemil, besides the palace Mounira, in Cairo, had a great country place across the Nile known as Boulac-da-Krur, and a great cotton estate in the delta of the Nile. The time was principally spent between these three palaces. Mr. Machutt could never break the prince of eating with his fingers, and often in the club or when dining with friends the prince would turn back his cuffs and return to his early habits.

The marriage will be celebrated at Miss Ogden's home by Father S. T. Van Rensselaer, a relative. Shortly after the ceremony a wedding trip to Europe will be taken, with Rome as its objective point.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Abram A. Brown spent Friday in Kingston.

Mrs. Thomas W. Sherman has been in Newport during the past week.

Mr. John B. DeBlois and his daughter, Miss Sarah DeBlois, were guests of Mrs. Rowland Lewis yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brigham spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. William Sisson.

Mrs. Nathan Brown entertained New Year's day.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Ogden and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan are in Paris.

—The public schools resumed their sessions this morning after a week's vacation.

—Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has been admitted as a member of the banking firm of Ulman Brothers.

—Torpedo boats Porter, Cushing, Ericsson and Dupont have arrived at Key West from Jacksonville, Fla.

—The Philharmonic Society will hold an extra rehearsal of "The Messiah" this evening at the residence of Dr. Frederick Bradley, High street.

—In Philadelphia Saturday night a dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel and Mr. Alexander Van Renssalaer, who is soon to marry Mrs. John R. Fell, sister of Mr. Drexel.

—At the First Methodist Episcopal Church the week of prayer will be observed by services each evening this week except Saturday, the meetings commencing at 7:45 o'clock with a praise service.

—Among the appointments announced by Mayor Van Wyck of New York Saturday were those of Harry Payne Whitney and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., to be municipal statistics commissioners, to serve without compensation.

—Mr. F. T. Schmelling will begin Wednesday to enlarge his accommodations by moving back the partition which separates the store and the workshop. This will materially add to the size of the place and give increased facilities for his business.

—The issue of the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated at the Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, with appropriate services. The mayor, the clergymen and other prominent citizens have been invited to be present and take part in the services, which will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

—The program for the week of prayer services at the United Congregational Church is as follows: Monday afternoon, 3:30, topic, "Thanksgiving and Confession;" Tuesday evening, 7:45, topic, "The Church Universal;" Wednesday evening, 7:45, topic, "Nations and their Rulers;" Thursday afternoon, 3:30, topic, "Families and Schools;" Friday evening, 7:45, topic, "Missions."

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

January 3.

106 B. C.—Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator, born; assassinated 43 B. C.

1740—Benedict Arnold born in Norwich, Conn.; died 1801.

1777—Washington defeated the British at Princeton, N. J.

1793—Lucretia Coffin Mott, reformer and abolitionist, born on Nantucket island; died 1880.

1858—Rachel, the actress, died at Cannes, France; born 1820.

1893—Mrs. Martha Joan Reade Nash Lamb, a distinguished historical author and editor, died in New York city; born 1829.

1895—Dr. George Marks, famous entomologist, died in Washington; born 1840.

SPEAKING THE SHIPS.

Untraveled dweller by the haven-side,
I saw the great ships come, sojourn a day,
Then set their eager sails, their anchor weigh,
And give themselves to rocking wind and tide,
I spake them not, nor they to me replied,
Of where their vast and lonely journey lay,
Now, since my lips have tasted mid-sea spray,
In common speech I hail those wanderers wide,
To this: "Proud Scotia gave thy ribs to thee?"
To this: "Thy masts have known the Apennines?"
Or: "Tagus cradles where thy frame was planned?"
Or: "Say, thou gallant one, if true it be,
Thou hither cam'st with hoard of Levant wines
And dulcet fruits from many a sun-loved land?"

—[Edith M. Thomas, in January Century.

THEIR NICKNAMES.

Some children that I know possess
Of nicknames half a score;
One is "Theo," "Teddy," "Ted,"
Though christened ——.

The next scarcely is called aright
By any haps or chances:
'Tis "Fanny," "Frankie," "Frank" and "Fan,"
Though her real name is ——.

Then "Larry," "Laurie," "Lanty" come,
Though he always writes ——;
And his sister twin, whom most address
As "Flo," or "Floy," for ——.

The last is "Lizzie," "Betty," "Bess," Bettine" and "Elspeta";
"Betsy," "Lisi," "Beth," "Lib,"
And she's ——.

—[January St. Nicholas.

FANCIES.

"Do you understand golf?"

"Yes; everything, except why anybody plays it."—[Puck.

"If you think your landlady is pilfering, why don't you leave a ten-mark piece on your dressing table to test her?"

"Wow! I did that very thing, and she left in its place a receipt for a fortnight's rent!"—[Fliegende Blaetter.

She—I must confess that I told a fib. When she called, I sent word that I was not in—

He—I see; you were in and she found you out.—[Puck.

Fenderson thinks girls are so rude, don't you know. He says he asked a girl if she chewed gum, and she wanted to know what she would do with it if she didn't chew it.—[Boston Transcript.

She (reading)—"Mice are fond of music, and will get as close to it as they can."

He—Just cut that out and I'll send it to the girl in the next flat.—[Yonkers Statesman.

"It is sad," murmured the musing theorizer, "to think that every man has his price."

"Yes," admitted the intensely practical worker, "and it is a sad fact that half the time he can't get it."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

"No," said the rich old bachelor, "I never could find time to marry."

"Well," said the young woman with the sharp tongue, "I am not surprised to hear you say so. It certainly would have taken a good while to persuade any girl to have you."—[Chicago News.

Mother—Franky, didn't I tell you not more than five minutes ago to shut up that book and come here and get your face washed?

Cherub—If you, a grown-up, have forgotten so quick, how do you suppose a little chap like me can remember?—[Boston Transcript.

"When you were in America, Baron, what did you think of the national fishball?"

"Ah! Madam, I attended no social functions vatever."—[Brooklyn Life.

Physician—Heavens, woman, what do you mean by giving Patsy a bath? With his pneumonia it may prove fatal.

Mrs. Midhooley—Faith, your honor, an' didn't yer prescripthin rade "To be taken in wather?"—[Brooklyn Life.

PERSONALS.

....Governor Charles A. Culberson of Texas has announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mills.

....Through the influence of the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, C. M. Manning of Georgia will be retained as secretary of the United States legation in Liberia. Mr. Manning is a missionary of that church.

....When Queen Victoria dines alone she is waited upon by her Indian servants, with whom she is able to talk in their own tongue. One of these, Munski Abdul Kareem, has been in her service ten years, and instructed her in his native language.

....Nicholas McQuillan of Southold, Long Island, completed his one hundredth year Saturday in the enjoyment of his faculties and remarkably good health. He is a native of Drogeda, Ireland, and came to America in 1851. McQuillan's sister, a Mrs. Thompson, ninety years of age, is with him.

....It is rumored in Paris that Prince Rupert Marie Luitpold Ferdinand, eldest son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, will be betrothed to Archduchess Elisabeth of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Rudolph. Prince Rupert is the eldest grandson of Prince Luitpold, the prince regent of Bavaria, into whose hands the government passed June 10, 1886, when King Otto was declared insane. He was born in Munich May 18, 1869, and is in the direct line of succession. Archduchess Elisabeth is the only surviving child of the late prince imperial, who committed suicide at Meyerling January 30, 1889, and Archduchess Stephanie. She was born at Luxembourg September 2, 1883.

A COLLEGE TEA.

There are so many brothers in town for the holiday season that the girls are at their wits' end to know what to do to make them have a good time. College boys expect so much from their sisters when they come home. The Freshmen, as well as the Sophomores, are ambitious to shine before the girls; so sisters and cousins alike have been busy getting up all sorts of entertainment. Every "man," when he goes back to college or to school, will vote his sister the best of comrades.

One of these jolly sisters is going to give her brother a "college tea" during New Year's week. She has sent out invitations, or cards, rather, to all the prettiest girls she knows, and has taken a lot of trouble to arrange what she thinks will be one of the swellest "teas" of the season. She has asked some of her friends to receive with her, and to wear the colors of their favorite colleges. One girl, who loves Princeton, will wear a yellow satin sash and collar-band. Another, who is in favor of Yale, will appear in that lovely shade of blue which is Yale's color, as trimming to a most effective white silk grenadine gown; and others will wear Harvard red in sashes and trimming of different-colored dresses.

Cards have been sent to only about one hundred guests in all. The large dining-room table is to be removed, and in its place will be three large, round tables. One will be in yellow and black, for Princeton, with yellow candle-shades and a large centre-piece of yellow roses. The next will be all in red, for Harvard, with lamps and candles shaded in red, red flowers, and large bows of red satin ribbon at the corners; and the third will be the same, only in blue, for Yale. Unlike most "teas," this will be a "sit-down affair," where the girls and men can sit around the tables and eat their sandwiches and ices, and drink their tea and chocolate or bouillon at their ease. Standing about in a crowded room with a cup of tea in one hand and a sandwich or plate of ice-cream in the other is not very conducive to conversation.

After the "tea party" part is over they will all join in a jolly dance for about an hour, in the drawing-rooms, from which almost all superfluous chairs, tables, sofas and bric-a-brac will have been removed, and a crash laid over the carpets. In one corner of the dining-room, hidden behind a bower of miniature evergreen trees, will be a band of music. The girl who is to give this college tea has hit upon a pretty and novel idea for decorating the parlors. She will take broad satin ribbons of the different college colors, and from a rosette of them made, the chandelier will carry them to the corner of the room, forming a sort of ribboned bower overhead, which cannot fail to be most attractive, and more durable than flower decorations.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE CAMPHOR TREE.

Notwithstanding the comparatively narrow limits of its natural environments, the camphor tree grows well in cultivation under widely different conditions. It has become abundantly naturalized in Madagascar, it flourishes at Buenos Ayres, it thrives in Egypt, in the Canary Islands, in southeastern France and in the San Joaquin valley in California, where the summers are hot and dry.

Large trees, at least two hundred years old, are growing in the temple courts at Tokio, where they are subject to a winter of seventy to eighty nights of frost, with an occasional minimum temperature as low as 12 to 16 degrees Fahrenheit. The conditions for really successful cultivation appear to be a minimum winter temperature not below 20 degrees Fahrenheit, fifty inches or more of rain during the warm, growing season, and an abundance of plant food, rich in nitrogen. In the native forests in Formosa, Fukien and Japan camphor is distilled almost exclusively from the wood of the trunks, roots and larger branches. The work is performed by hand labor, and the methods employed seem rather crude.

The camphor trees are felled, and the trunk, larger limbs and sometimes the roots are cut into chips, which are placed in a wooden tub about forty inches high and twenty inches in diameter at the base, tapering toward the top like an old fashioned churn. The tub has a tight-fitting cover, which may be removed to put in the chips. A bamboo tube extends from near the top of the tub into the condenser. This consists of two wooden tubs of different sizes, the larger one right side up, kept about two-thirds full of water from a continuous stream, which runs out of a hole in one side. The smaller one is inverted with its edges below the water, forming an air-tight chamber. This air chamber is kept cool by the water falling on the top and running down over the sides. The upper part of the air chamber is sometimes filled with clean rice straw, on which the camphor crystallizes, while the oil drips down and collects on the surface of the water. In some cases the camphor and oil are allowed to collect together on the surface of the water, and are afterward separated by filtration through rice straw, or by pressure. About twelve hours are required for distilling a tubful by this method. Then the chips are removed and dried for use in the furnace, and a new charge is put in. At the same time the camphor and oil are removed from the condenser. By this method twenty to forty pounds of chips are required for one pound of crude camphor.—[Nature.

Mr. W. W. Jacobs, whose first long story, "The Skipper's Wooing," was recently published by the F. A. Stokes Company, is engaged in writing one more novel with the flavor of the sea. When that is finished, he purposes, in succeeding work, to make a determined effort to get away from boats and sailors and salt water.—[The Bookman.

FACE HUMORS

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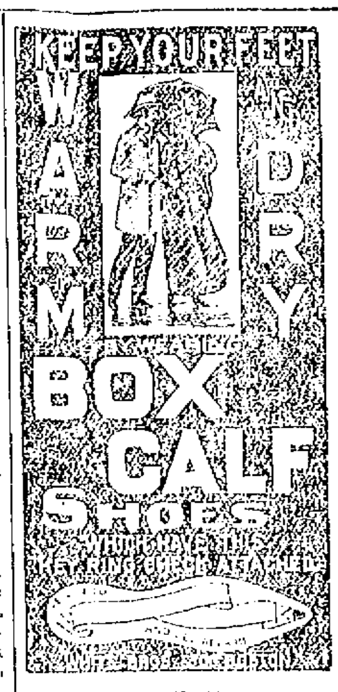

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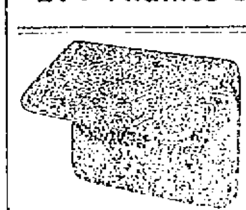

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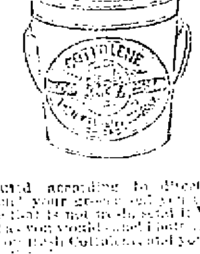
is indispensable to good cooking. Like lard, butter, or any other cooking fat, Cottolene will, in time, and under certain conditions, become stale and rancid. Cottolene is the best; on the other hand, fresh Cottolene.

Always Pleases



If used according to directions. Should your grocer sell you Cottolene that is not fresh, send it back to him, and insist on being supplied with fresh Cottolene, and you will be satisfied.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

makes light of any work, a household necessity, yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

THE TRADES.

HEAT your homes and make them comfortable.

HOT WATER and STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

INSTALLED BY

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.,

71 Mill Street.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,

Carpenter and Builder,

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

Residence and shop, 15 Gibbs Avenue.

Michael Kirby,

Contractor and Builder,

Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

G. H. BURNHAM,

Machinist and General Jobber,

Thames Street.

HORSESHOEING, ETC.

J. H. BACHELLER.

STONE FENCE POSTS.

J. B. COTTRELL, Warner street, opposite Island cemetery, every variety of stone work to order.

GODDARD & BARLOW,

PRACTICAL

Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

W. H. COFFIN,

Carpenter and Builder

Langley's Wharf, Oppo. P. O

RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, etc.

WEST BROADWAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Happy New Year

TO EVERYBODY

FROM

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

DEALERS IN

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

"What a Bother

IT IS

To get just the right thing. One thing I'll do this very day: Secure some of those

NICE WARM FELT SLIPPERS

For Mr. M. and the boys."

—AT—

J. M. SWAN'S,

190 THAMES STREET.

IT IS NOT

Necessary to go to Turkey for your

Turkish Slippers,

For we sell them and lots of them too; price 50c. We have always in stock

THE BEST MEN'S $3.00 SHOE.
THE BEST MEN'S $2.00 SHOE.
THE BEST MEN'S $1.50 SHOE.
Fine LADIES' SHOES, SLIPPERS and RUBBERS at very reasonable prices.

THE PILOT SHOE STORE,

E. T. TREICHEL,

211 Thames St., - Daily News Block.

Trunks and Bags

—AT—

STEVENS'S

58 & 50 Spring Street.

FOR NEW YEAR'S!

PARTIES WISHING HAM OR BEEF TONGUE CORNED AND NICELY DECORATED OR POULTRY FILLED WITH MEAT, CHESTNUT OR BREAD STUFFING MAY BE ACCOMMODATED AT

CARL'S, 11 Duke Street.

PICKLED OYSTERS, SANDWICHES WITH ANY MEAT, 5c. EACH. SWISS CHEESE, WESTERN AND IMPORTED SAUSAGE.

FOR A HANDSOME

Meerschaum Pipe

OR A FINE

Box of Cigars

CALL ON

I. W. WILBOR & CO.,

148 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS,

Business Office, down stairs, 0417-2

Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 0417-3

Publisher's Residence, 24 High St.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or the sixth of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is offered on all advertisements entered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal. "Wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily and weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly, the Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1898.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO FAIL TO RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY AND IN GOOD CONDITION SHOULD IMMEDIATELY MAKE COMPLAINT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION. CARRIERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO ROLL OR TWIST PAPERS AND THROW THEM UPON PREMISES, BUT ARE INSTRUCTED TO DEPOSIT THEM IN FAIR CONDITION ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF SUBSCRIBERS. CARRIERS ARE ALSO FORBIDDEN TO HAVE OTHER BOYS WITH THEM ON THE ROUTES, WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE OFFICE, AND ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SELL PAPERS.

AN ANALOGY.

There is a very large and important corporation in New England—we will not at present say where it is located, or call it by name—that transacts its business in a most astonishing way, and allows itself to be outraged and wronged in a remarkable manner. Of course its business is conducted by a board of managers who are selected by a vote of the stockholders, as must be the case in all such institutions where large capital and large numbers are concerned.

At the annual meeting, recently held, a new board of directors was chosen, which has but just entered upon the conduct of its affairs. The majority of these directors were new to the business which they are to transact, having not been connected with its responsibilities in the past, and, strange to say, not having any special fitness, so far as the public can judge, for the places to which they are chosen.

At the very first meeting of this board of management it was decided to make radical changes in the policy to be pursued and in the methods of pursuing it. They first proceeded to remove all or nearly all of the tried and trusted agents who had successfully conducted affairs in the past and who were willing to continue in the charge of the work which they had carried on, to the general satisfaction of their constituents. No other reason was given for making these changes except those that were personally to the advantage of the directors or their special friends. Instead of proceeding on the principle that they were the servants of the stockholders, they at once assumed to be their masters. And so, having the power, they took things in hand and disposed of the trusts and responsible positions according to their own pleasure. They resolved to turn out the men of experience, because they had friends of their own to reward and could thus make better arrangements for their own personal advantage. Regardless of the protests advanced by the stockholders and the real interests of the institution which they were chosen to serve, they proceeded at the earliest opportunity to make a clean sweep. The capital of this corporation amounts to many millions of dollars, and the number of stockholders or proprietors is correspondingly large. While it was known that the change would not possibly be an improvement from the stockholders' standpoint, the new administration of affairs was adopted solely from a standpoint of their own, and in their own interests. And so untried personal friends, and in some cases far inferior men, were employed to do this business, regardless of what might come from the change so far as the interests of the stockholders were involved.

The fact that the board of directors were themselves but slightly interested financially in the success or failure of the best interests of the corporation, most of them being but small proprietors, made no difference in their course of action. They had the power for the moment, through an indifferent election at the annual meeting, and were resolved to use the opportunity for all that it was worth to themselves and their friends. No pretence was made that the interests of the stockholders were to be advanced or the profits of the business increased [illegible] entering upon the new [illegible] and [illegible] whole capital [illegible] the year [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible].

We still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Newport [illegible] directors and managers [illegible] point that [illegible] said is to be literally carried out [illegible] ever personal or private interests [illegible] served by the changes that [illegible] say are to be made, nobody will [illegible] piously that they are all for the public good. Experience is worth something in every department; integrity which has been tested, and honesty in public as well as private affairs—all this has counted for little or nothing, and we are to be thrown upon an era of inexperience and want of knowledge of what is to come, where, under other circumstances, the whole public feels assured of the safe and judicious administration. We charge openly upon the parties involved in this change that it has not been made for the public good alone, or even chiefly. It is, in fact, one of the worst illustrations of boodle politics, involving private and personal prejudices, which has ever come to our knowledge. No deal was ever made by Tammany or Platt more discreditable and more disgraceful than this. We do not mean to say that the men elected to the several offices of the city may not prove competent, or hint that they are dishonest and discreditable, for some of them are among our personal friends as well as the friends of the officials who are giving them place and power. But, for the good name of our city abroad and the good feeling of the community at home, we sincerely regret that our local politics have been reduced to the present straits.

PRISON REFORM.

In 1882 the venerable Mrs. Sophia Little of this city, now deceased, told a correspondent of the Daily News of convicts who, on leaving prison, were rushed again to crime, so that they got back to prison, because they were skilful hands at work done there for contractors of prison labor. Our correspondent then wrote us, suggesting that such wrongs would not exist if convicts were allowed to do such work as they could do best; and that they would be encouraged to work if they could enjoy the results of their labor.

At first sight this scheme seemed to us too favorable to the convict; but some of the arguments then advanced in its favor gave a somewhat different aspect to the suggestion. And since that time the whole subject of "penology" or the proper treatment of criminals has undergone a development that further changes the view of the subject. It is generally felt now that not vengeance but the protection of those who are not criminals from the acts of criminals is what is of the first importance. The easiest way to do this is to put criminals where they cannot commit crime; and then to reform them as rapidly as possible, so that they will not wish to commit crime; after which there is no advantage in keeping them in prison. This is the basis of the prisoners-reform methods of England, France and other European countries, and of the method developed in the hell of Botany Bay, which, when "scorned in England, found a welcome on Irish soil," and in America "planted first at Elmira" and "transplanted to one state after another," now is compared by Dr. F. H. Wines, the author of "Punishment and Reformation," to a tree beneath whose branches "the whole world will find shade and fragrance and fruit."

Something analogous to the method suggested in the Daily News in 1882 is now about to be tried in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y. Solitary confinement made convicts insane; enforced silence made them men-hating brutes; idleness made them weak-minded, vicious, brutal or insane, and either way unfit for release at the end of their sentence, and the longer their sentence the more unfit. The ticket-of-leave system let loose on the community half reformed men; the letting out to contractors of convict labor has led to the horrors of the chain-gang and the convict-camp in Georgia and elsewhere, to such wrongs as Mrs. Little told us of, and to kindred wrongs in many states. The competition with honest labor out of prison, and which supports itself on the results of its own labor, of the labor of prisoners fed and housed and clothed by the state—that is, by the taxpayer, the honest, self-supporting laborer, out of prison—and the lowering of the rewards of honest labor thereby, is a manifest injustice, and puts a premium on not being honest by putting really a tax on honesty; the infliction of "paddling," the shower-bath and other physical punishments in the "bath-room" of the Elmira Reformatory has shocked a large proportion of our people.

Each of these methods has in its day been the best that man could devise. Each is still in use in many places. Each was long opposed, not as too cruel, but as too kind, for criminals. The advocates of every advance for each has been an advance on still more cruel and brutal methods in the past—have been treated in turn as mawkish and morbid sentimentalists.

GARDEN AND FOREST.

Professor Sargent's magazine, Garden and Forest, one of the ablest botanical and horticultural magazines in the world, has decided to suspend publication from this date. The publishers explain the situation by saying: "For ten years the experiment has been tried of publishing a weekly journal devoted to horticulture and forestry, absolutely free from all trade influences, and as good as it has been possible for us to make it. This experiment, which has cost a large amount of time and money, has shown conclusively that there are not persons enough in the United States interested in the subjects which have been presented in the columns of Garden and Forest to make a journal of its class and character self-supporting. It is useless to expend more time and money on a publication which cannot be made financially successful, and must, therefore, sooner or later cease to exist."

It is somewhat surprising that so many adventurers are making the voyage to Alaska by way of Cape Horn. Passing thus around the southern end of the continent, and thence to the far north, the trip is one not only of long continuation but full of perils. Says the Mail and Express: "It will be chiefly an antipodal tragedy, the wrecks and skeletons of gold seekers that the stormy South Atlantic may cast upon the [illegible] shores of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego," and then adds: "But there could be [illegible] more striking illustration [illegible] appeals more vividly to the imagination, of the necessity of the Nicaragua canal [illegible] a journey a shorter water route [illegible] the coasts of the nation."

The great superiority of the telegraph service of the Daily News over that of any edition of an out-of-town afternoon paper which reaches Newport the same day was again well shown Saturday, on the occasion of the unfounded report of the death of Prince Bismarck. Some of the newspapers received here announced in large headlines, "Bismarck is Dead," which was the best information obtainable at the time they went to press; others somewhat doubtfully queried, "Bismarck is Dead?" while the Daily News proclaimed unhesitatingly: "Bismarck Not Dead." All these papers received from the Associated Press precisely the same despatches, and the difference noted is simply one of time. It goes without saying that the News, printed at 4.30 o'clock, is not only received by the public more than two hours earlier than is possible in the case of any out-of-town rival, but it is also able to present to its readers at that early hour much later news.

The news from Ohio has a bad look for Brother Hanna. The legislature met and organized this morning with Mason, who was the anti-Hanna candidate, as Speaker in the house of representatives. It doesn't follow that the great organizer is politically dead, as no ballot for Senator has yet been taken. His case, however, is considered desperate. When Senator Foraker was asked to remain and take a hand in his behalf, he simply answered that he must be in Washington today, declining thus to express any opinion on the merits of the case.

Van Wyck of New York has made a list of appointments confined exclusively, with perhaps a single exception, to the Tammany braves. The Republican newspapers of course complain bitterly of the character of the men appointed, but it is not at all probable that it is worse than it would have been had the Platt machine been in power. The election showed that the Republicans, united, had a majority over the Democrats; but in the attempt of Senator Platt to save his machine he lost the city to his party for the next three years. It was Thomas C. Platt with his little hatchet who did the business.

Colonel Waring, with all the praise bestowed upon him and the excellent record which he has made, was not acceptable to the boodlers any more than are certain equally well-tried and satisfactory officials in Newport. Bossism is the same the world over, and the attempt to remove certain equally faithful public servants was "another of the same kind."

It was with a feeling of relief to the citizens generally, such as have no grievances to avenge and no friends to reward, when the news spread through the city that City Clerk Stevens has been re-elected for another term.

From present indications, this will be a very cold day for a large number of aspirants for local political honors and emoluments.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR KLONDIKERS.

What will no doubt prove one of the most practical and best illustrated magazine articles on the Klondike gold regions that has yet been published is announced to appear in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February. It is written by Henry Clay Colver, a well-known resident of Seattle, and treats the subject in a simple yet exhaustive manner. After describing the various expeditions that have set out from Seattle for Dawson City, the author gives valuable and interesting information to those about to embark for the gold regions, including a list of necessary provisions, utensils, etc., to last a man for a year. This article is supplemented by one giving a general description of Alaska, its resources, people and customs, by R. H. Herron. There will be more than thirty half-tone illustrations of scenes and people in the gold regions and other parts of the territory, and a handsome map of Alaska, showing the location of the places of interest along the Yukon and the Klondike.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

General Cassius Marcellus Clay of Kentucky is eighty-seven years old, and has led as turbulent a life as has fallen to man in this comparatively peaceful nineteenth century. And even yet his troubles are not over, for he is having a hard time with his young wife—a child chosen a few years ago from what in Kentucky is called the "poor white" class. The wife has left her aged husband and refuses to return, though he breathes direful threats as though he were the god of war.

General Clay belonged to the class of 1832 at Yale, and, while at New Haven was converted to abolitionism by hearing William Lloyd Garrison speak on the subject. Returning to Kentucky, he began an active anti-slavery crusade, though his father, General Green Clay, was a large slave-owner. As early as 1845 General Cassius Clay published the True American, an anti-slavery paper, in Lexington, and he continued to print his journal, though his office was mobbed now and again, and once, in his absence, his whole printing plant was shipped to Cincinnati. On one occasion he made a fort of his office and mounted cannon on the editorial tables. He covered the outside of the building with sheet-iron, and was then prepared for defence. He put a keg of powder in the building and attached a fuse to it, arranging a secret passage of escape for himself and associates in case he could not hold the office he meant to retreat and then blow up the whole place, his vigorous assailants included. No one in the least doubts that he would have carried out his intentions had the necessity occurred an instance. When General Clay made a political speech in the stirring times between 1850 and 1860 he always had several bowie-knives within reach and a brace of pistols in front of him. He did not invite interruptions from those who disagreed with him. He has had a great many personal encounters, and has said that his experience justified him in the [illegible] that a knife was a much more formidable weapon in a fray than a gun. At any rate he has carved up a good many [illegible] who placed too great reliance on [illegible].

Mr. Lincoln sent General Clay as minister to Russia, and recalled him the next year to make him a major general of volunteers. After a year's service in the army he resigned and returned as minister to Russia, where he stayed some five or six years. He also saw service as a captain in the war with Mexico.

General Clay has always been both rash and wilful. Not to agree with him and to follow his lead has always provoked his violent enmity. He quarreled with his first wife and is unfriendly towards his children. He is a picturesque old chap, but he must be uncommonly uncomfortable to live with. He turned Democrat some fifteen years ago, and at once killed a negro, to prove, it was suggested, the sincerity of his change of faith.—[Leslie's Weekly.

Cottage for Sale.

Central and attractive location; price **very reasonable.** The house being well built and in thorough order and repair, it is recommended as an **excellent purchase.**

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

R. C. DERBY, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

According to the sixteenth annual report of the Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, recently issued by Principal Booker T. Washington, there have been, during the late session, 1,072 students in the Institute, of which about one-third were women. The average attendance is about 850. Mr. Washington speaks of the great usefulness of the Institute in giving to negroes the sort of industrial training in carpentry, brick-laying, tailoring, sewing, housekeeping and the like, which in slavery days, used to be systematically undertaken on the larger plantations. There is need of present industrial teaching which goes beyond this and includes intelligent agriculture, dairying, mechanical and architectural drawing, and the making of estimates and contracts, all of which are required to enable negroes to compete with intelligent white labor, and especially with the foreign, skilled laborers who are fast coming into the South. The special necessities of the Institute are for money for a new trades-building, and for endowment and current expenses. An endowment fund of $200,000 is named as the institution's chief requisite; but it also wants $10,000 for a dormitory for women, $10,000 for a dormitory for men, $4,000 for a hospital, and $10,000 for the better equipment of various industrial departments, as well as permanent scholarships of $1,000 each, sums of $200 to carry a student through the four years' course, and sums of $50 annually to pay the tuition of one student.

The great usefulness of the Tuskegee Institute as a means of developing and improving the Southern negro is very generally recognized. The rudiments of self-help are taught there. It is the spirit of the place that has made so notable the annual Tuskegee Conference, which begins this year February 23.—[Harper's Weekly.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

Possibly few trees in the Old World are more profitable than the English walnut, which thrives in England and all over the northern part of the continent of Europe. The wood is especially useful for gun-stocks, and for many articles of furniture, and is found profitable from trees of ten years of age and upwards. There is always good demand for the nuts; so that there are two distinct lines of profit—by the timber and by the fruit. In our country they thrive in any portion of the Eastern states, although as they progress northwardly the tips of the last year's shoots are destroyed by winter. The living portions push out again, however, and generally bear as abundantly as before.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia there are numerous trees, planted by the early German settlers which bear every year. Single or isolated trees sometimes fail to bear fruit, on account of the pollen-bearing flower maturing and scattering pollen before the nut-bearing flower is in condition to receive it; and, for this reason, crops are more assured when a number of trees are planted together. In this way some of the pollen-bearing catkins are conditioned so as to be in bloom before the time that the nut-bearing flowers make their appearance.—[Meehan's Monthly for January.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by good cook with good references. Call or address 225 Thames street, over drug store.

WANTED—Situation to do chamberwork and waiting or would do housework by young girl; has first class references. Address Box 45, Daily News office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Two good boys to deliver goods and work in market; must furnish satisfactory references. Address Box 9, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Competent person as ladies' or children's maid and seamstress. Address Box 35, Daily News office.

WANTED—Tidy, capable girl to do cooking and general housework in small family; must have good recent references. Box 53, Daily News office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—December 28, pocketbook. Finder please return to Box 16, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Large room and board in private family if desired; centrally located. $5 per week. Address Box 17, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower tenement 10 Calvert street. Apply at H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With modern conveniences, with or without board, at Adams House, 126 Thames street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at 22 Prospect Hill street. Mrs. C. Andersen.

NOTICES.

NOTICE!

Commencing Tuesday, January 4, 1898, my store will be closed Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 P. M., until further notice.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,
189 Thames Street.

Notice!

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.,
December 29, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 11 o'clock.

A. K. QUINN, Treas.

Salt Codfish in Pickle!

[illegible] obtained directly from the [illegible] with the greatest care expressly for the NEWPORT FAMILY TRADE. [illegible] packages [illegible]

HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
65 & 67 Bridge Street.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.

Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St.,
E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 8 A. M.—For New England—Light snow tonight; fair Tuesday; probably colder in the interior Tuesday morning; westerly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Generally fair tonight; fair Tuesday; continued cold; westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The leading feature of the weather is the prevailing cold wave in the southern States. The temperature registers 26 at Jacksonville this morning. It is also below the freezing point as far south as Jupiter, on the eastern coast, and it registers but 48 at Key West. In the interior of the Gulf states the mercury ranges considerably below the freezing point, it being 22 at Atlanta and falling to 18 at Memphis yesterday. Cold weather prevails in about all sections of the country, especially north of Lake Superior, where the record is 30 below zero. The temperature has moderated somewhat in eastern sections, owing to the passage of a low barometer area down the St. Lawrence Valley, which is causing snow in northern and western New York state and northern New England. For the country at large the skies are clear. Storm development appears possible in the West and Northwest, although not strongly indicated at this time. High air pressure overspreads the northern Great Lakes.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Jan. 3.	8 h	12 h	16 h
Temperature,	21		32
Barometer,	29.69		29.78
Wind,	SW		NW
Weather,	Clear		Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3.

Sun rises.......7 h 14 m
Sun sets.......16 h 25 m
Moon sets.......3 h 55 m
Length of day.......9 h 11 m
Day's increase.......0 h 07 m
High water.......4 h 02 m; 16 h 32 m

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

Sun rises.......7 h 14 m
Sun sets.......16 h 26 m
Moon sets.......4 h 57 m
Length of day.......9 h 12 m
Day's increase.......0 h 08 m
High water.......4 h 51 m; 17 h 21 m

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

Sun rises.......7 h 14 m
Sun sets.......16 h 27 m
Moon sets.......5 h 32 m
Length of day.......9 h 13 m
Day's increase.......0 h 09 m
High water.......5 h 35 m; 17 h 60 m

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

Sun rises.......7 h 14 m
Sun sets.......16 h 28 m
Moon sets.......6 h 21 m
Length of day.......9 h 14 m
Day's increase.......0 h 10 m
High water.......6 h 16 m; 18 h 32 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, January 7, 19 h 21 m, E.
Last Quarter, January 15, 11 h 44 m, W.
New Moon, January 22, 2 h 25 m, E.
First Quarter, January 29, 9 h 22 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Boys; 8th page.
Wanted—Maid; 8th page.
Perry Bros.—Coal; 5th page.
Fenton—Candies, etc.; 5th page.
For sale—Sloop Yacht; 8th page.
Eye and Ear Infirmary; 2d page.
Opera House—Rice's Co.; 5th page.
Bowditch's Special Compound; 8th page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Bargains; 1st page.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.—Remnants; 2d page.
Henry A. Thorndike—Salt Codfish; 4th page.
Straw Matting, etc., at Auction; 5th page.
C. G. & A. H. Peirce—Columbia Bicycles; 2d p.
Wanted—Situation to do Chamberwork; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET.

Small store on Thames street, opposite Boston store. Possession given November 1.

HERBERT L. DYER,
Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

Incandescent Gas Lamps
—AND—
Mantles that are Guaranteed.

Intelligent and courteous men will call and adjust your lamps and mantles.

OLD LAMPS REPAIRED AND REFITTED WITH MANTLES.

Call, telephone or drop postal to

PHILIP F. CONROY,
181 THAMES STREET. GAS BUILDING.

Fire, Marine, Life and Accident INSURANCE.

FOR SALE.

The "ANTHONY" estate on road running southerly from Wapping road in Middletown, R. I.

A NEW two-story dwelling house with modern conveniences, including bath room. About two acres good farm land,

$2,600.

$1,000 may remain on mortgage.

HENRY BULL, JR,
SOLE AGENT,
197 THAMES STREET.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OYSTER HOUSE.
The Allen Restaurant.
LOBSTER SALAD, CHICKEN SALAD.

NOTICE.

The surviving partners of the firm of Charles H. Burdick & Sons will continue to carry on business under the old name of Charles H. Burdick & Sons. The former partnership accounts must be closed at once. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment. Office 43 Howard street. P. O. Box 153.

CHARLES H. BURDICK & SONS.
Edmund S. Burdick. Arthur G. Burdick.
Telephone connection.

DIED.

EARLL—In this city, 2d inst., Gladys Florence, daughter of William B. and Louisa F. Earll, aged 1 month and 17 days.

GIFFORD—In Tiverton, 2d inst., Albert S. Gifford.

CARROLL—In Providence, 2d inst., John Carroll, aged 55 years.

GOLDSMITH—In Central Falls, 1st inst., Polly Goldsmith, aged 74 years.

BROWN—In Auburn, 2d inst., Charles Dana Brown, in the 81st year of his age.

LAWTON—In North Kingstown, 1st inst., Henry B. Lawton, aged 66 years.

MAJOR—In Providence, 1st inst., Rev. James Major, S. J., in the 55th year of his age.

BARROWS—In Providence, 1st inst., Henry B. Barrows, aged 45 years.

WATERMAN—In Cranston, 2d inst., Esther Dyer, widow of Amasa H. Waterman, and daughter of the late Daniel P. Dyer, in the 83d year of her age.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent. 134 Bellevue Ave.

DESIRABLE COTTAGES:
FOR RENT

1 on Catherine Avenue at $250.
1 on Rhode Island Street at $500.
1 on Bay View Avenue at $200.
1 on Mount Street at $175.
1 on Thames Street at $225.

UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENTS.
Several of these still available in all parts of the city, from $10 to $20 monthly.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 221 & 224 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

A BARGAIN IN TWO TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SOME ONE. THIS PROPERTY IS NOT FAR FROM THE BUSINESS SECTION, RENTS FOR $US HAS A LOT ON WHICH TO BUILD A COTTAGE. PRICE REDUCED FROM $1,750 TO $1,500. FULL PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.

SIMEON HAZARD,
Real Estate Agent,
94 BROADWAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A New Style
JEWETT PIANO.

Call and see the new style Jewett Piano. It is a beauty. A new scale, its tone is fine. Even if you don't wish to buy a piano it will please your eye and yours truly,

JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

Piano Tuning.

RALPH WOOD.
Rogers's Music Store, 210 Thames Street

ESTABLISHED 1840

FISCHER PIANOS.
RENOWNED FOR
TONE and DURABILITY.

The wonderful popularity enjoyed by the

FISCHER PIANO

For the past FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS is without a parallel in the history of the piano world. During this period over

100,000

Pianos have been manufactured by this firm.

Grand and Upright Pianos

In rare woods and chaste designs. Write for illustrated catalogue.

J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
22 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

We have had a great rush on

TOYS.

Our stock looks as though a whirlwind had struck it, yet there are a few left which we will hold open till January 1, and offer at prices to suit the purchaser. You may have some little one that got left for Christmas. This is a fine opportunity for him.

SKATES

Of the latest styles and makes, for girls and boys, at low prices.

Skate Straps, Shinnies, Sleds.

Skate Sharpening at 15c. a Pair.

—AT—

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.

After January 1 we will distribute a fine annual Catalogue with a coupon. All want it, so come early.

HOLDERS OF OUR PREMIUM TICKETS MUST PRESENT THEM BEFORE JANUARY 1, AND RECEIVE PREMIUM FOR AMOUNT PURCHASED. NONE WILL BE REDEEMED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1898.

TO MAKE A FIRM STAND.

New Bedford Weavers No Less Determined Than the Spinners.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 3.—That the weavers of the city mean to make a stand no less decided than the spinners is evident since the meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon. The whole spirit of the meeting was independence and every one of those present was in favor of a firm resistance to the proposed cutdown. The full membership of the committee, twenty-eight, was present, every cloth mill of the city being represented.

It was voted to recommend to the full union that a strike be inaugurated as soon as the cutdown goes into effect, and that at the same time the union resist the fining system, which it was proposed to strike against in March. The stand will now be made on both issues. It was decided to hold the union meeting this evening.

A deputation was appointed to go to Fall River today and confer with the Fall River union officials. This committee will endeavor to secure the pledge of the Fall River unions to strike as soon as the New Bedford strike culminates, whichever way it terminates. This committee went to Fall River on its mission this morning.

It was voted to send out communications to all centres of the textile trade in the North, soliciting financial support, and proposing the same action which the committee will suggest to the Fall River help.

It is the intention of the Fall River committee to secure a mass meeting in Fall River, Tuesday evening if possible, to explain the situation as it is in New Bedford and persuade the Fall River operatives of the wisdom of making the fight in New Bedford for all New England.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Edward A. Brown is still confined to his home by illness.

—Mr. Hiram Murray, Jr., who has been ill for a long time, is able to be out.

—Messrs. Norman and Whipple's iceboat has been placed in commission.

—Captain Nathan King has gone to New York where he will spend the winter as usual.

—Mr. Charles Peckham was taken ill on the street this morning, and was removed to his home.

—H. G. Jones and P. E. Webber of Newark and Miss Emily Lacelles and Mr. and Mrs. George Peck of New York are at the Perry House.

—The Tontine Hotel at Brunswick, Me., was damaged by fire yesterday. Its owner, Mr. S. B. Brewster, was here at the time, and started for Maine this morning.

—The result of the elections for city officers will be announced from the Opera House stage this evening. The performance will be "The Old, Old Story," but the returns are likely to be something new.

—During the singing of the opening anthem at the United Congregational Church last evening Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner was taken suddenly ill and became unable to sing. Miss Bessie Allan, without a moment's notice, took the music and sang the obligato at sight. Mr. Swan called upon Miss Mary G. Curley and was successful in obtaining her to sing the remainder of the musical program arranged for the service. The Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was rendered acceptably for the second time by the choir.

A SEPARATE BODICE.

Separate bodices designed to wear under jackets are made both exceedingly elaborate and severely plain. In the latter class are the shirt waists of silk or wool, and the plain blouses, which may be worn with linen collars, or a stock of ribbon with soft turn-over collar of linen or batiste.

The former class includes many degrees of elaborateness, from the rather simple blouse with a fur tuck for adornment to very dressy ones designed for the theatres or informal dinners. Guimpe effects in a contrasting fabric, such as lace, chiffon or silk muslin, are extremely pretty and stylish. Vests of these fabrics

are also fashionable. The fabrics employed for the waists are silk, satin and brocade. The very latest fad is the use of a plain-colored silk or satin material, tucked to form squares. Today's model shows this method to perfection. It is of violet satin, tucked in groups of three, four inches apart, first across the material and then through its length, forming a plaid effect. The guimpe is of corn fill muslin, laid in folds. Violet velvet ribbon outlines the guimpe, and depending from it are ruffles of the muslin edged with narrow velvet. The collar is of the muslin, with a rosette and an end of lace at the left of the front. The belt has a bow of the silk.

PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court this morning the will of William P. Burden was proved and letters testamentary were granted to his widow, Daisy Mettler Burden. The guardians of Robert Bonville Noyes and Stephen Henry Noyes were given leave to sell real estate. Petitions for probate of the wills of Mary A. C. Holmes, Sarah Tompkins and John Reynolds, for administration on the estate of Daniel Kelley, and consideration of the administrator's first account with the estate of Samuel Enge Carr, were continued to January 31.

AGAIN IN MOTION.

New City Government Enters Upon Its Duties.

Deadlock in the Board of Aldermen Over the Choice of a President---Edward P. Marsh Elected in the Common Council---City Clerk Stevens Saved by a Narrow Margin.

The new city government was inaugurated at noon today, with the usual ceremonies. The retiring board of aldermen and common council met in their respective chambers at 11:30 o'clock, to listen to the reading of the records, which concluded the business of the year. All the members of the board of aldermen were present, but in the council chamber there were four vacant seats, those formerly occupied by President Carr and Councilmen Pike, Haire and Sisson. In the common council, on motion of Mr. Moffit, A. K. McMahon was elected president pro tem and the clerk read the records; they were approved, and the council adjourned sine

MAYOR PATRICK J. BOYLE.
Inducted into Office for His Third Full Term.

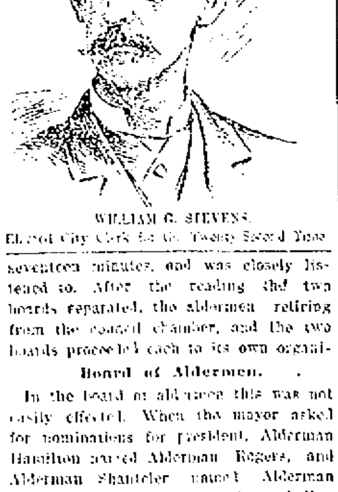
die, the aldermen having performed their last similar act a few minutes before.

Promptly as the fire alarm rang the hour of noon Mayor Boyle, escorting Rev. G. W. Cutter, chaplain of the day, and followed by the aldermen-elect, entered the council chamber, which looked pleasant in the bright sunshine. The president's desk bore a vase of roses and was flanked by palms. After City Clerk Stevens had administered the oath to Mayor Boyle, and the latter had sworn in the aldermen-elect the credentials of the common councilmen-elect were called for, and when they were collected Mayor Boyle announced that all had been presented except those of Councilman John M. Friend of the First ward. He asked if Mr. Friend were in the room, but there was no response. The other fourteen councilmen were then sworn.

The next business was the election of a city clerk. The mayor called for nominations, and Alderman McMahon named William G. Stevens, the present incumbent, whose nomination was seconded by Councilman Marsh. Councilman Wood nominated Charles B. Marsh, a former city clerk, and this was seconded by Councilman Koehne. Alderman O'Neill and Councilman Albro were appointed tellers. The box was passed, and Mayor Boyle seemed as much interested as did any of the spectators while the votes were being sorted. He finally announced: "Whole number of ballots, 19; necessary for a choice, 10; William G. Stevens has 10 and is elected; Charles B. Marsh has 9."

The oath was administered to City Clerk Stevens, prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Cutter of the Channing Memorial Church, and Mayor Boyle then read his inaugural, printed elsewhere in this issue.

The reading of the inaugural occupied



WILLIAM G. STEVENS.
Elected City Clerk for the Twenty-Second Time.

seventeen minutes, and was closely listened to. After the reading the two boards separated, the aldermen retiring from the council chamber, and the two boards proceeded each to its own organization.

Board of Aldermen.

In the board of aldermen this was not easily effected. When the mayor asked for nominations for president, Alderman Hamilton named Alderman Rogers, and Alderman Shanteler named Alderman O'Neill. The mayor called for a ballot, and when the aldermen took a recess, after eighteen ballots, the board was no more nearly organized than it had been at the beginning. The first and seventeen other ballots resulted as follows: O'Neill, 2; Rogers, 2; McMahon, 1. During the balloting Alderman O'Neill moved to have the matter postponed, but Mayor Boyle ruled that it was necessary for the balloting, having once been started, to be continued until a president was elected before any other business could be transacted. Finally, after the eighteen ballots had been cast with no change in the result, the aldermen took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, when the balloting will be resumed and continued until a result is reached.

Common Council.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, Herbert C. Albro, first councilman from the First ward, took the chair and called the new council to order. He asked for nominations for president, and Councilman Stevens named Edward P. Marsh, while Councilman Koehne named Horatio G. Wood. Councilmen Kelley and Stevens were appointed tellers. The vote stood: Marsh, 8; Wood, 6, and Mr. Marsh was declared elected.

On taking the chair President Marsh thanked the members for the election, and said that he hoped all would work together in harmony for the best interest of the city, and would especially work well in committee.

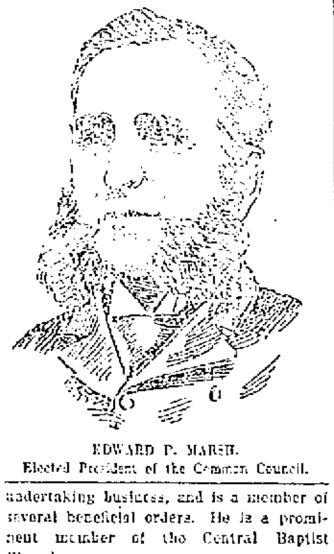
The salary of the clerk was fixed at $150, the same as last year.

Councilman Moffit nominated Thomas B. Congdon, the old clerk, and Councilman Koehne named William H. Sisson. The ballot stood the same as for president, 8 to 6, and Mr. Congdon was elected.

The salary of the messenger was again fixed at $50, and President Marsh re-appointed Officer William P. Denman as messenger.

There being no further business, President Marsh, with memories of former years in mind, said the council would take a recess until Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock and the board of aldermen was so notified. Councilman Koehne, however, moved to take a recess until 7:30 this evening; that motion was carried with scarcely a dissenting vote, and the board was again notified of the hour of meeting.

Edward P. Marsh, elected president of the common council, has had several years' experience in the City Council, having represented the First ward from 1877 to 1890 and the Second ward the following year. He was again elected from the Second ward to serve last year, and was re-elected last November. He has been for several years engaged in the furniture and



EDWARD P. MARSH.
Elected President of the Common Council.

undertaking business, and is a member of several beneficial orders. He is a prominent member of the Central Baptist Church.

William G. Stevens, re-elected city clerk, was first chosen to that position in 1877, to fill an unexpired term, and has been repeatedly re-elected at the inauguration of each new city government, this being his twenty-second election to the office. Mr. Stevens has proved an efficient clerk, and under his administration the office has won the name of being the best conducted in the state. Mr. Stevens is a member of many fraternal organizations, having held high positions in the Masonic bodies, in the city and state. He is a trustee of the Newport Hospital and secretary of the Savings Bank of Newport. He was formerly an officer of the Newport Artillery.

ALL AT SEA.

Everybody Puzzled by the Changes of the Political Kaleidoscope.

The unexpected which was the expected has happened, politically, and sides, ends, corners and centres; rushers, half-backs, backs, coaches, and even the spectators of the game of politics which has been so carefully played for the past several weeks, are this afternoon asking themselves: "Where are we at?"

In all came about in a funny way, by the inaction rather than the action of one man. When Councilman John M. Friend of the First ward failed to take his seat in the council chamber this noon, the corner-stone of the political arch fell with a dull, sickening thud at the feet of its makers. The question now is: Can the builders repair it before 7:30 o'clock tonight, so as to allow those carefully arranged deals to pass over in safety?

Last night it was rumored that the Democrats had had a caucus; but, unlike the Republicans, there appeared to be no leak to their machine and members expressed the densest ignorance of any such thing as a conference. In spite of their denials it gradually became known that there had been a gathering, but the members kept out of sight as much as possible, or were accompanied by chaperons. It was impossible for the reporters, or even the candidates, to get any inside information, and all had to go to bed with doubt and worry in their minds.

This morning, however, the bright rays of a clear January sun appeared to melt some of the ice that surrounded the Democratic secrets, and portions of the combinations became known. The Democrats and some of the Republicans had effected a deal which was almost as far-reaching as the "clean sweep" which rumor promised some time since. It started with the city clerk, and just where it ended no one has divulged. It was said, however, to include the retention of Probate Clerk Hammett, the election of J. Stacy Brown as city solicitor, and some one other than H. S. Munnet, the Republican nominee for city auditor. In fact, the Republican slate was marked so completely that none of the writing could be read. Pardon S. Kaull was, however, to be chief of police.

When these rumors spread, perturbed countenances were at once noticed on the Republican side, and a hustling about for some play to foil the new combination, which seemed to have things corked to a fine point. That the new play was found can be seen from reading the report of the City Council proceedings. It worked the very first time, and the Republican slate up to this hour has remained intact.

Will it be broken this evening? That is a question that is stirring the hearts of many candidates, their friends and their enemies. As soon as it was apparent that the Democratic slate was gone, so far as the organization of the council was concerned, Councilman Wood proceeded to vote with the Republicans. He could have remained with the Democrats and made the vote even, and tied things up just as was done in the board of aldermen, but he acted on the principle that "he who hesitates is lost," and got into the Republican band wagon before it started.

It must be acknowledged that the Republican slate now has the prestige of success, but that does not insure it against damage this evening, when the varied interests are likely to develop new deals—and Councilman Friend may be present.

CONSUL GREENE "PASSES."

A Washington special says: Mr. Maxwell Greene of Warwick, who by and with the advice and consent of Senator Aldrich has been selected by President McKinley to act as consul of the United States at the chief port of Bermuda, has taken his qualifying examination, and so far as Chief Chilton of the consular bureau is willing to admit, has passed. This is quite a feat for Mr. Greene. He had but twenty-four hours in which to prepare himself. But he "crammed" assiduously during that time, ably aided by a friend in Washington, who proved himself a friend indeed, and so the ordeal proved grim only in anticipation. He was asked nineteen questions by the official examiner. They proved hard nuts to crack and Mr. Greene spent three hours at the operation, but now he has received cheering assurances that his time was well spent and that he may practically consider himself duly qualified to discharge the duties of the important office to which it is understood he will be called within a few days, when the President sends his name to the Senate for confirmation.

The fitness of Mr. Wilbour of Bristol to be consul at Dublin remains to be determined. He is to report for his examination this week. He has been given more warning, however, than Mr. Greene had, and is expected to arrive at the capital at any moment with his loins carefully girded up.

A sensation has been created in Madagascar by the appearance of a carriage in the streets of Antananarivo. It is the first one that has ever been seen in the country, and belongs to the mayor of the city, Captain Hessions.

Save 1-4 of your Fuel

BY USING THE

LACKAWANNA

Ash Sifter,

Suitable for furnaces and steam heaters.

"Sifts Ashes in the Furnace."

SOLD ONLY BY

WALSH BROTHERS.

Why Suffer With Chapped Hands

—WHEN—

HILL'S LIQUID AMANDINE

WILL GIVE SUCH RELIEF?

3 sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames Street, Corner Church.

English Pheasants

—AT—

ROONEY'S MARKET,

250 THAMES STREET.

A. Livingston Mason,

(Trustee estate of Isaac Hartshorn.)

Care and Management of Estates.

20 years' experience as Trustee and Agent. Monthly or quarterly returns.

OFFICES: Banigan Building, Providence, and at residence, Halidon Hill, Newport. Telephone.

PRESENTS

—FOR—

Spectacle Wearers.

GOLD FRAMED GLASSES, every style, fitted accurately to all eyes. GOLD BOWS FITTED TO OLD GLASSES. The bows I sell will wear a lifetime and keep their color. PRICES ARE $1 AND $5. GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED CHAINS for eye glasses, with hooks to hang them on and hairpins attached. LEATHER CHATELAINE CASES for spectacles and eye glasses, in great variety. FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES, all sizes and powers. TELESCOPES AND SPY GLASSES. OPERA GLASSES. Only a few left to be sold cheap. BAROMETERS, with stand or to hang. MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS, COMPASSES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, in great variety.

MUELLER

Scientific Optician, Bellevue Av.

AT THE FIRST SIGN

that your eyes are failing you, you should call on us. It may mean blindness if you neglect it, thinking that it is nothing and that it is not worth while to attend to it. It will only take a little of your time and money to have the test your eyes and fit you properly.

WILSON, - - Optician,

58 BROADWAY.

NICE SWEET ORANGES,

Baldwin Apples,

Extra Nice Sweet and White Potatoes.

10 lb. Pure Leaf Lard, 70c.
1 lb. of "Corner Store" Java Coffee, 25c.

GOOD RELIABLE MEATS AT THE LOWEST PRICES, QUALITY CONSIDERED.

POINT MARKET,

Corner Bridge and Washington Streets

Branch of T. Gladding & Son.

WITH THE COLD WEATHER SETTLED UPON US YOU ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THINKING SERIOUSLY OF THE USEFULNESS OF

HEAVY UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Gloves, Blankets,

BED COMFORTERS, ETC.

IF YOU ARE CALL IN AND LOOK OVER OUR STOCK, FOR WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY IN EITHER OF THEM.

Lewis

240 BROADWAY.

CONFECTIONERY.

ESTABLISHED 1863

If you want a nothing nice for evening or theatre party, you should get some of our BON BONS and CANDY. All warranted fresh and to be of the highest quality. All connoisseurs appreciate the excellence.

FRASCH'S BON BONS and CANDIES. YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES RIGHT.

Broken Candy.

Our reputation in the candy trade is well-known to all Newporters. We sell nothing that is not pure. 15c. per lb.

Special Prices for Weddings, Fairs, Entertainments, etc.

ICE CREAM

All flavors---the best and purest made in the city.

FRASCH, 170 Thames Street

FENTON'S

Home-made Candies,

BON BON-CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY.

Fancy Baskets, Dinner and Cotillion Favors

125 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

COAL AND WOOD.

$4.75.

Have You Tried Our No. 2 Nut?

It is a fine, clean coal and we will sell it for cash at $4.75 a ton.

T. SAMWAY'S, 107 1-2 Long Wharf.

PLYMOUTH COAL.

Plymouth WHITE ASH STOVE.
Plymouth No. 2 Chestnut.
Plymouth Red Ash Egg,
Wilkesbarre Egg.

FOR SALE BY

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.

Opposite Postoffice.

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF

COAL

FOR FAMILY USE. ALSO

Southern and Eastern Pine Wood.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER

Perry Mill Wharf.

Large Assortment

—OF—

Toys, Dolls, Games,

ETC.,

—AT—

A. C. LANDERS'S,

107 Thames Street.

MUSIC HALL,

248 & 250 Thames St.

Dancing and Banquet Halls.

Ample Ante Rooms With All Modern Conveniences.

For terms and particulars apply to D. W. Sheehan, Wholesale Wines, Liquors 18 to 20 Kinsley's wharf.

TURKEYS.

LANDERS & PECKHAM

142 THAMES ST.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

One Solid Week, commencing

Monday, January 3.

DAILY MATINEES BEGINNING TUESDAY.

Return of the Favorites.

RICE'S Big Company.

30 People.

REPERTOIRE:

MONDAY EVE—The Old Old Story.
TUESDAY MAT—In the Trenches.
TUESDAY EVE—All in the Family.
WEDNESDAY MAT—Under the Lion's Paw.
WEDNESDAY EVE—Lost ... the Old Folks.
THURSDAY MAT—Beacon Lights.
THURSDAY EVE—A Knotty Affair.
FRIDAY MAT—Twixt Love and Duty.
FRIDAY EVE—The False Step.
SATURDAY MAT—To be Announced.
SATURDAY EVE—Bar'l Benn.

SAME PRICES—Evening, 10c., 20c., 30c. Matinee, 10c. and 20c.

Seats on sale Saturday at 10 A. M., at box office.

DRUGGISTS.

For that stubborn, irritating cough and hack, you have in vain tried to relieve with ordinary mixtures, try

Downing's Special Compound.

Which will positively cure coughs, colds, influenza and all affections of the throat and lungs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DOWNING BROTHERS,

Pharmacists,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

"WRIGHT'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS"

Guaranteed to be positively the best remedy on the market for the relief and cure of chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, heart-burn, sour stomach and all forms of gastric disturbances.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.,

2 Washington Square.

CAFFELINE

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures headache.

10 Cents a Box.

PREPARED BY

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,

66 BROADWAY.

W. H. STRATFORD,

Registered Pharmacist.

HAZARD, HAZARD & CO'S

THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE

ALL SIZES.

Colgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps

Prescriptions put up with care and despatch.
Telephone. Night Clerk.

Bellevue Avenue, corner Levin Street.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary

OLD No. 145, NEW No. 230 THAMES STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.

Dr. F. de M. Bertram,

144 1-2 Bellevue Ave.,

VETERINARIAN,

Late Resident Surgeon Veterinary Hospital University of Pennsylvania.

TELEPHONE ...

One Second-hand

BROUGHAM FOR SALE,

$75.

Fludder Brothers, 15 Beach Street.

THE INAUGURAL.

Mayor Boyle's Third Annual Message to the Council.

Discussion of Municipal Affairs, and Recommendations for Action.

The inaugural address of Mayor Boyle read before the City Council this afternoon, is as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Our fellow-citizens have chosen us to conduct the affairs of the municipality during the current year. In order therefore that the responsibilities they have thus entrusted to us shall be faithfully discharged, it will be necessary for us to approach them with a proper conception of their trust, to dispossess ourselves of personal or sectional predilection,—if we have any—and to devote at least as much public spirit and capacity as we would in the management of our individual affairs. In brief, we have been sent here by the people to do their business in a business-like manner.

Finances.

I am indebted to the city treasurer for the following general statement of the city's finances on this date:

Bonded debt,	$561,000.00
Yearly interest on same,	23,640.00
Unpaid coupons,	7,000.00
Total receipts, including temporary loan of $150,000,	715,671.27
Total expenditures,	681,360.06
Cash on hand,	37,291.41
Unexpended balances, including new school-house, new fire station, harbor park, etc.,	68,651.33
Overdraft last year,	30,710.72

The fact that the annual overdraft for the last ten years has averaged over $30,000 is suggestive.

The significance of these figures is clear and unmistakable, and indicates that if we are mindful of the past and considerate of the future we must seriously improve our financial condition. Two ways lead to this improvement, and the best interests of the city imperatively demand their adoption.

First—As the great bulk of the public revenues is derived from taxation, our method of levying the same should be as just and inclusive as possible, and to this end legislative power, if necessary, should be invoked to remedy the many existing defects and inequalities of the present system. There can be no question as to this fact and the necessity of revaluation of the city, but you should authorize the latter without delay, and in connection therewith means of extending the list of taxable property should be considered.

Second—by the practice of economy in the exercise of our discretionary duties, that at all times bring property into use at no time so necessarily as the present. Doubtless you will have many opportunities to see to it that for every dollar of public money you will expend the city shall receive its equivalent. Frequently the public servant is too prone to succumb to private or corporate clamor, and either directly or indirectly lend his official position and influence to the furtherance of some project not for the public welfare and at great waste of the public purse. You can also effect great economy in the running expenses of the city by abolishing several salaried offices, there being not the slightest necessity for their existence. You should not forget that this city is a business corporation, that it should be managed as such, and that no salaried official should be retained whose services are dispensable. You should investigate on this line, and I venture the assertion that you will save the taxpayers thousands of dollars annually.

You will notice that the expenditures exceeded the receipts last year, and that as usual of late years we are confronted with an overdraft. This is not a good showing, and does not brighten when we consider that the cost of maintaining the city as it should be is becoming heavier every year and greatly in excess of available revenues from all sources. In my opinion these ever-recurring deficits and some of the pending and contemplated projects should not be met by the further issue of bonds until all other means are tried and exhausted, especially when our indebtedness has reached the burdensome amount of $561,000 in non-income-producing assets and is costing us annually a sum sufficient to construct a schoolhouse every year.

Streets and Highways.

Our roadways and drives with few notable exceptions are now in excellent state of repair. Their construction is the result of immense cost and their proper maintenance is no small item of constant outlay. They belong to the people of this city, should be kept in safe and passable condition for purposes of travel and transportation, and for any other use, whether by individuals or corporations, which cause their destruction or disfigurement, and the dangers and annoyance incident thereto, should be as far as practicable prohibited. It is undeniable that at the present time the streets are being used—and at public expense—in too free and high-handed a manner.

One year ago this city, as then represented, became a party to an agreement whereby a grant of several valuable and exclusive privileges to the Providence Telephone Company, the company agreeing among other stipulations, to remove its poles from certain streets when the use thereof shall cease. I am informed that, as it has buried its wires in the localities in question, it was prepared and willing to remove the poles wherever abandoned but that they have been unwarrantably appropriated and are now being used by another corporation to the facilitation of its business. If this be so, the great advantage of having a few of our streets free from these ugly and unsightly poles will be lost, unless you further with other action. I would recommend that you [illegible] verification, and if it be also [illegible] and [illegible] —and I [illegible] to the General Assembly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO CURE NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Interesting Experience of an Indianapolis Gentleman.

[illegible]

Respectfully yours,

A. W. Shapiro,

11 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is due to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a most excellent medicine for disorders of the stomach, including indigestion, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for a whole little book on stomach disorders, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists will sell good packages at 50 cents.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

OLD COLONY SYSTEM.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park Square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:15, 10:45 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45 4:45, about p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 5:00, 6:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return 7:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 6:00 p. m. Return 8:30, 8:18 a. m.; 12:18, 3:30 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m. 5:00, 6:00 p. m. Return 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:35 5:30 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:0 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Goodland St. Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
K. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Fall River Line

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PILGRIM AND PROVIDENCE in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport, week days only, at 8:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York, steamers leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, resuming there until 8:45 before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Passenger Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after Monday, September 13, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only 8 A. M. Leave Providence week days only 4 P. M.

Sundays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence both ways. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 50c.

Passengers who wish may have breakfast served in the dining room on the steamer after leaving Newport at A. M.

H. BUTTUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and Gen'l Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1897.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	*7 20
Providence, arr.,	11 50	3 18	6 53	9 6
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 0
New York, arr.,	4 33	6 57	11 00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12 00	6 00	10 02	1 00
Boston,	——	10 03	1 53	3 4
Providence,	6 54	11 13	2 07	4 14
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 44
	A M	P M	P M	P M

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 6:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 9:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10.4 A. M.

*Through train between Wickford Junction Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co's office, 34 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport

Muenchinger-King Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I.

[illegible] BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Kinzlers's Hotel,

20 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Open all the year.

Nason Cottage,

20 MILL STREET. Open all the year round. Permanent or Transient Board. First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

CITY OFFICES.

Multiplication of Places, and the Tax Collectorship.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

Dear Sir: I understand that the new City Council proposes to create a new office, that of deputy city clerk. As I look over the list of city offices I find reason for reducing rather than increasing the number, and I think it would be well to call a halt in this respect. There are already too many officers, and their duties are too inadequately defined. For instance, the city auditor has not enough to do to keep him busy more than two or three days at the end of each month, and then his failure to endorse any bill has apparently no weight with the City Council, which passes the bill, and it is paid by the city treasurer on the council's endorsement. Under these circumstances there is practically no need of an auditor. Connected with the health department there are four officials drawing in the aggregate about $3,000 salary. They are the executive officer of the Board of health, the inspector of nuisances, the inspector of plumbing and the inspector of milk. In addition to these there is the inspector of buildings, who does not draw a considerable salary and of whom very little can be expected.

There is a feeling in the community that at least some of these offices are superfluous and might be abolished. At all events, some of them might be consolidated and a good salary given to a fewer number, and the work be better done. Earlier the present mayor the health officers can do but very little, the inspector of nuisances having his powers practically limited to moral suasion with no legal power attached, and if he is unable to persuade the owner of a property that a nuisance is being maintained on his premises he has no further power under the law and must report the case to the board of aldermen, which can adopt more stringent measures. The inspector of milk has nothing to do that cannot be done by the executive officer of the board of health, if such an officer is necessary. The inspector of plumbing and the inspector of buildings have duties that might well be performed by one officer, and the duties of the two might be more clearly defined. The sealer of weights and measures has not enough to do to keep a man busy any considerable length of time, and the inspector of harbor service has less to occupy his time. Both of these are usually given to one man, but the combined duties do not press very heavily on him. The work of these two officials could easily be done by some one in the employ of one or the other of the departments.

So I say, instead of making a new office, abolish some of the old. The city has been steadily increasing its expenses for the last few years, without increasing the benefits of the service, and it is about time something was done to call a halt.

A HUMBLE CITIZEN.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1898.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir: There are times in the evolution of our national, state and municipal government when I believe that a citizen of the United States is as culpable if he remains silent under the doing of a wrong as he would be were he an active aiding in fastening that wrong on the community. At the present moment such a local crisis seems suddenly to have arisen in the municipal management of our city, in what may appear to be a small matter; namely, the appointment for the coming year of a collector of taxes. It is no doubt small in one sense ($1,500 a year, out of which sum a clerk has to be paid by the collector), but in another sense it is far-reaching, for it involves not only the basis of civil service reform, but of that reform in the government of our cities for which your paper has long contended.

I very seldom obtrude my opinions on the public on these local questions, so I trust this brief explanation may be a sufficient apology for doing so in this instance. I deem and I hold that the noxious exhalations of party politics or of local cliques should not for a moment be allowed to cloud the judgment of those with whom the power of selection for public office rests. Further, that the tested fitness of a man for a special post, by examination first, and afterwards by proved efficiency for years, should be recognized as the true criterion for a post of public trust, and for non-removal therefrom, except for cause shown.

Applying these principles to the coming selection of a collector of taxes for our city for this new year, I am surprised and chagrined to learn, from statements in the press, and from general rumor, that an attempt is being made to oust Mr. Samuel McAdam from the position of collector of taxes, which he has held since 1883, and the duties of which position he has most carefully and satisfactorily discharged during that period.

In my business as a real estate agent here for the last eleven years, I have necessarily been in constant contact with the collector of taxes—whoever he was—in arranging the payment of taxes, mode of collection, etc., on a large number of estates, and in obtaining and giving explanations on questions connected with them. With all due deference, therefore, I respectfully submit that my opinion may be regarded as of some weight in the matter; and I bear testimony unhesitatingly to the accuracy, care, fidelity to the interests of the city and uniform courtesy which I have seen in Mr. McAdam's discharge of his complicated duties during his five years of service, 1893 to 1897 inclusive.

From 1867 to 1880 I well knew and highly appreciated Mr. Allman's services, he having been the collector for thirty-three years. It was to me and many others a source of great regret when in consequence of advancing years and somewhat impaired health he tendered his resignation, for he was a veritable encyclopedia of accumulated knowledge as regards the owners of estates and the estates themselves in Newport, a knowledge which no other man had. He was an invaluable reference in investigating changes of ownership and fluctuations of values, in conjunction with the tax assessors, the discharge of whose onerous duties can be considerably aided by a tax collector possessed of what I may term as historic memory of people and facts.

In 1881 Mr. T. A. Spencer held the collectorship; in 1882 Mr. W. E. Mumford held it. The impossibility of those casual and yearly tenures being satisfactory to the public was, in these two years, really and fully acknowledged, without casting the slightest reflection on the gentlemen who filled the office. Their lack of knowledge of the past handicapped fatally these successors of Mr. Allman, the veteran tax collector of Newport.

In 1883 the present incumbent, Mr. McAdam, was elected, and during his tenure of office he has proved himself as painstaking, as conscientious and as careful an officer as we ever had. I contend that the accumulated knowledge of people and of the position of properties (both real and personal) which those five years have given him forms a trust fund of a possible information for the public which will be thrown away if any new man be elected.

Regarded personally, it seems but a poor reward for a faithful civic officer to dismiss him when his special experience has been ripened by five years' growth, after which, as I believe, not one single flaw can be found in the administration of his office.

I respectfully urge upon the City Council and aldermen the wide trust which we have conferred on our most trustworthy officer, to look after the city's interests to deliberate most carefully before they allow any change in this collectorship. In addition to his proved suitability for the post he has the added qualification of being a native of Newport, and of not being engaged in any other occupation, so that the thought and care which he devotes to his collectorship are undivided by outside interests at I active participation of any other character. The city has thus the benefit, in conjunction with his zeal, which is an invaluable asset, of undivided attention to duties by one who is not liable to outside interruptions.

It is said that there are twelve Republicans and eight Democrats in the City Council for 1898, and that a split exists among the Republican party as regards allocation of offices, technically known as the "spoils." I really rather stop to argue an analysis. To me, as an independent and as a member of the Reform Club of New York, such a statement of so many Republicans and so many Democrats seems as ridiculous and unwarrantable as if we enquired how many of the City Council and their fair or bald heads, how many were Catholics and how many were Protestants, or how many were protectionists or free traders? As equally unworthy of notice, we should dismiss the thought of any possible degradation of public trust by the old and immoral usage of rewarding with office any man for having been useful as a partisan manipulator in local politics. Such misuse of elective power is surely a thing of the past, at least I am optimist enough to hope so.

In these sentiments, and in the conclusion that the present collector of taxes should be retained, I know that I represent the feelings of many of the summer residents, as well as many Newport permanent residents, with both of whom I enjoy a somewhat extensive acquaintance.

If the electors to this office believe that experience and practical mastery of current details, along with proved fidelity in the post, are the best guarantees of faithful performance in the future, Mr. McAdam's re-election is assured. But, if change is regarded as synonymous with improvement, my summary of facts will have been written in vain.

Yours respectfully,

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

11 Francis street, Newport, January 1, 1898.

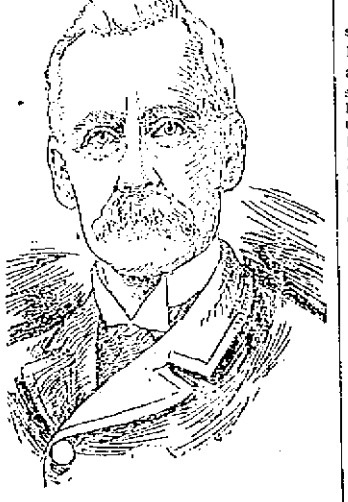
PROFESSOR MUNROE.

Chosen President of the American Chemical Society.

The American Chemical Society, which held in Washington last week the most successful meeting it has ever had, elected as its president for the coming year Dr. Charles E. Munroe, dean of the graduate school of Columbian University in Washington.

Charles Edward Munroe was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1849. His ancestor, William Munroe, settled in Lexington, then Cambridge, in 1652. No less than twenty of his ancestral connections were engaged in the battle of Lexington April 19, 1775.

Professor Munroe graduated from the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1871, taking the degree of S. B., summa cum laude. He was immediately appointed assistant in chemistry at Harvard college to conduct the instruction in quantitative analysis to the senior class, and in addition he lectured and taught for three years the summer school of chemistry, it being the pioneer school of its kind. In 1874 he accepted the professorship of chemistry at the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1886. Here, in addition to his functions in the classroom and in the departments of chemistry and physics, Professor Munroe created a mineral and metallurgical cabinet for the Naval Academy numbering several thousand well arranged and identified specimens; secured a new laboratory and increased the facilities for instruction; gave, by request, gratuitous courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry, extending over several years to officers of the navy on duty at Annapolis; conducted elaborate experimental researches on the



PROFESSOR CHARLES E. MUNROE.

analysis and adulterations of oils for naval use, and many other important and difficult researches. Also while there he served as special agent on building stones for the census of 1880, and as assay commissioner to visit the mint, to which office he was twice appointed by Presidents Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland.

Professor Munroe was transferred to the naval torpedo station at Newport in 1886, to instruct officers in the properties and uses of explosive gun cotton, and to exercise official supervision over such explosives as were manufactured or purchased by the navy. It was while stationed here that Professor Munroe conducted the work which has secured for him a reputation that extends to every country of Europe. In this country he is the leading authority on the subject of high explosives, and is the inventor of the so-called "navy smokeless powder." While at the Torpedo Station he made upward of twelve thousand experiments with high explosives.

He resigned his position under the government in 1894 to accept the chair of chemistry in Columbian University and the office of dean of the Corcoran scientific school. Under his efficient and energetic direction, the scientific school has made the most rapid and substantial progress in every direction since its foundation. He was obliged to resign this position in order to give more attention to the graduate school. He is a fellow of the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American, London and Berlin chemical societies, and many other organizations, in which he has held high offices.

Professor Munroe's genial, cordial and kindly manners have made him popular among all those who have the honor of his acquaintance, while his enthusiastic devotion to science and enthusiasm are a continual inspiration to all who are associated with him. His honor which he has received from his American colleagues is a source of great rejoicing to scores of his friends.

HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS

The current number of Harper's Bazar contains the first installment of a new story by William Black, entitled "White Heather: Being Episodes, Adventures and Before Sojourns." It is said to have all the characteristics which have made the author's novels welcome to so many readers. The scene is laid in Scotland, and the opening chapters relate the incident of a young Scot returning from Canada to the house of his father murdered. He arrives there on the Sabbath day, hoping to enjoy a run the well-conducted Sabbath calm of the place, but finds the contrary to be true. He is young lord who has married a variety actress, and is engaged in a world of mischief with his visitors. The story begins to move from the start, the locality is clearly but unmistakably sketched, and the characters seize hold of one at first with men and women.

The January number of Harper's Round Table contains the first chapters of H. B. Marriott Watson's new tale, "The Adventurers," "A Moral Pirate," by John H. Upshur, U. S. N.; "A Great Hash," by Sophie Swett, "Old Mulcback in Muskoka," by Jane Lawton Hatch; "A Boy Who Managed a Ranch," by John Northern Hilliard, "Mountaineering as a Sport," by Garrett P. Serviss; "How Tom Reman Got to West Point," by Pomeroy Burdick; "The Battle of the Bangala," by Henry M. Stanley, following which is an account of the same battle by one of the chiefs on the native side; and a continuation of Arthur Lee's "Fight for a Fortune."

Now that attention is focused on the northern of the Pacific, much interest attaches to the simultaneous publication in Harper's Weekly, January 8, of three papers dealing with different aspects of the question. William Elliot Griffis will contribute a paper on "The Ruling Dynasty of China," Caspar Whitney on "The Industrial Movement" in Japan, that is to say, the adoption of Caucasian methods, and Arnold White, in his letter from London, will explain the feeling aroused in England over the action of Germany.

RUSSIAN PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Russian authorities of the press censorship have been very severe lately, upon the journals of St. Petersburg. Not long ago six papers were warned and punished, and the other day two others were condemned to suffer the loss of all advertisements for an indefinite period. The were the Exchange Gazette and Russ. Labour, the first for a scathing Court Rescript, a lambasting of Bismarck, of unlawful treatment of peasants, whereby their economic rights had been infringed, and the other, which is always hostile to M. Witte's reforms, for reporting that the estimates for next years Budget would show a deficit of about [illegible] rubles. One result of this system of despotism, newspapers of their right of inserting advertisements is that advertisers are reduced practically to the use of two more fortunate and strangely favored papers, which reap a fine harvest out of the misfortunes of their contemporaries. No one can ever be sure that an advertisement will appear in print because it has been accepted and paid for. On the other hand several journals published in Russian and foreign languages are subsidized by means of official advertisements, which are never forthcoming. These are comparatively indifferent to the fate of the censor, whereas others, less fortunate, have their edict, if not only, source of profit entirely cut off for weeks, and, perhaps, many months at a time.

GETTING IN ON A SURE THING.

"Do you think times are really going to be better, do you?"

"Yes, they're going to be better for me, anyway."

"What makes you so sure of it?"

"I've decided not to do any more bucket-shop speculating."—[Chicago News.

The great vitality of dragon flies is shown, says the Independent, by Mr. Lockhead, who, having struck at a large specimen at rest on a twig, the head was seen to tumble down, while the rest of the insect flew away in an "undecided manner" for a considerable distance. Upon picking up the head he noticed that the insect had been eating a fly at the time. The mandibles continued working as if nothing had happened, and the masticated portions of the fly passed out at the back of the head."

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co

Time Table in effect November 21

LEAVE NEWPORT FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE

Sign on the box, white telephone pole

LEAVE JAMESTOWN	LEAVE NEWPORT
6 30 A. M.	6 15 A. M.
8 15 "	9 00 "
10 00 " Mail	10 00 " Mail
11 00 "	12 00 M.
1 00 P. M.	2 00 P. M.
3 00 "	4 00 " Mail
5 30 " Mail	5 30 "
6 00 "	8 00 "

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN	LEAVE NEWPORT
9 00 A. M.	9 00 A. M.
6 00 P. M.	4 00 P. M.

25 Cents Round Trip or 12 " to Jamestown

ALL SIZES COAL FOR SALE. LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.

A STEAM FERRY BOAT TO CHARTER ADAPTED TO LIGHT OR HEAVY TRAFFIC.

On and after January 1, 1898, WHAT HAS BEEN KNOWN AS FREE PACKAGE TRANSPORTATION BY THIS COMPANY IS ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1898, ABOLISHED. ALL SUCH PACKAGES WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TARIFF RATES ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1898.

Supt. Newport & Jamestown Ferry Co.

For Block Island

[illegible] will leave Commercial wharf [illegible] Sundays at 1 P. M. [illegible] Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. weather permitting.

Metal Floral Designs.

Just what you want at this time of the year for cemetery purposes. Wedding and funeral work a specialty. Low prices.

A full supply of fresh cut flowers and plants at my store, and cut to order.

H. J. HASS, 231 Thames St. Opposite from M.L.L. Telephone connection.

A'CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle prove satisfactory or no pay.

E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, Wall Street—The stock market opened firm, with Sugar at 118, Consolidated Gas at 305, Burlington at [illegible], Rock Island at 80¾, St. Paul at 90¾, [illegible] at 76¾, Western Union at 84¾, Wabash at 11¾, and Missouri Pacific at [illegible].

The tendency was towards higher prices in the opening of the stock market, but the rise was universal [illegible] and the changes small. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Rubber, Tobacco, Leather, Brooklyn Transit of No. St. Paul, Manhattan and Sugar were prominent exceptions on the side of losses.

[illegible] of local corporations, particularly the traction companies, show a continuance of their revised schedules, and expectations are noted that the 2 points in Atch, Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railroad in exceptional demand. Sugar [illegible] 1 to 2 and Tobacco 1½. Chemicals actually were no lower. Petroleum, C.C.C. & St. Louis were at times demanded and some lower in price.

Money on call, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent, [illegible] per cent

Something Useful.

We have tea and coffee pots, swinging tea kettles, wood and waste baskets, chafing dishes, scissors, breadboards, hairbrushes, candlesticks, as well as many other articles, all useful and appropriate. Call and examine.

WM. K. COVELL,

163 Thames Street.

WILLIE HAD A DREADFUL COUGH,

But it has all gone, and I cured it with two bottles of **Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial.** For sale by all leading Druggists and Grocers, Price 35c. per bottle. Try it.

Wood Alcohol,

Wholesale and retail, at 60 Mill Street.

Also Pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Hand Ready Mixed Paints, Gasolene, Varnishes, Bronzes, Oil and Water Colors.

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

$10.00

WILL BUY TWO TONS OF COAL.

1 Ton White Ash Stove and 1 Ton Pea Coal.

TRY IT.

ABRAM ALMY, 173 Thames St.

Tangerine, Mandarin and Florida Oranges.

Grapes, Pears, Pineapples, Nuts and Raisins.

Carr Bros., 257 and 259 Thames St.

Bicycles Cleaned,

REPAIRED and STORED

—AT—

158 Thames Street.

EDWARD GRIFFITH

We Have the Largest

AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

Sterling Silver Novelties

WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.

Sterling Silver Brush and Comb

IN HANDSOME CASE, $4.

HERRMANN'S,

219 Thames Street

Gabler Pianos

We are showing the finest line of these celebrated Pianos we have ever had. All of the new scale in **Oak, Walnut, Mahogany** and **Ebonized** cases. Carved and plain finish. **There is no better piano made.** We will sell them **low for cash** or on our new and **easy instalment** plan.

Inspection cordially invited.

Piano Tuning.

J. G. BARKEY, JR., & CO.,

Rep. M. Steinert & Sons Co.,

1?? THAMES STREET.

MARK DOWN PRICES for THE HOLIDAYS.

California Wines.

	per bottle.	per gallon.
Angelica,	35c.	$1.50
Catawba,	35c.	1.50
Port,	35c.	1.50
Sherry,	35c.	1.50
Claret,	—	.75
Beaut-Sauterne,	$5. per doz. 4.50	

We also have a full line of Champagnes, Imported Clarets, Burgundies, etc., at wholesale prices.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

SCHOONERS and BARGES.

Schooners "John Crockford" and "G. A. Hayden, Also Barge "Berkley"

ARE IN WITH

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL,

Fresh from the mines, clean, dry and well prepared for the Newport trade.

PERRY BROS.,

MAIN OFFICE, 197 THAMES STREET.

THE JANUARY HEAVENS.

Splendors of the Skies During the Winter Nights.

The glory of the winter heavens culminates in the evenings of January. Only one planet is well placed for observation at present, but the constellations that decorate the new year will continue to return, without sensible ... for many hundreds of years to come. In the popular imagination the Southern Cross, invisible from our latitudes, appears as the cynosure of the constellations, but in fact Orion, visible from all latitudes, and the chief spectacle of the winter sky in the northern hemisphere, excels every other constellation in the combined brilliancy of its stars. Placed as it now is, about 9 o'clock in the evening, high up in the southeastern quarter of the celestial dome, with Sirius aflame with iridescence, following it out of the east, and viewed across a winter landscape of snowcapped hills, there is no sight on our planet more sublimely beautiful than that of Orion.

Lovers of the stars will be hardly less interested in the stellar wonders that surround Orion—Gemini, Auriga, Taurus, Perseus, Andromeda and Cassiopeia, all lying in a brilliant row in and along the bright scarf of the Milky Way, which crosses the heavens just over Orion's head, and then falls in a stream of nebulous light to the northwestern horizon.

The single planet conspicuously in evidence during January is Jupiter. This great belted globe is situated in the constellation Virgo, a little below the celebrated star Gamma Virginis, and changes its place but slightly in the course of the month. On the first it rises about midnight and on the thirty-first about 10 o'clock.

Observers with telescopes may witness an interesting double eclipse of the second and fourth satellites of Jupiter on the morning of January 10. The second satellite will be snuffed out in the shadow of the planet at about 2 o'clock and 51 minutes A. M., and the fourth will follow it less than a quarter of a minute later. Before disappearance both will be seen on the ... of Jupiter in the telescopic field, the second being much nearer the planet than the third.

Saturn is in the constellation Ophiuchus, about seven degrees almost directly north of the great red star Antares in Scorpio, rising on the first about 5 in the morning, and on the thirty-first about 3. I suppose the astrologers may had ground for uneasiness in this unhallowed conference of two such notorious "malefics" as Saturn and Antares. But ordinary persons will only wonder at the contrast between the fieriness of Antares and the paleness of Saturn.

Uranus, another planet of whose intentions I believe the astrologers are somewhat suspicious, is not far away, being situated in Scorpio, just below the fine double star Beta, and still closer to the fine pair called the Omicrons. Thus located Uranus becomes easy to identify for those who will take the trouble to use an opera or field glass, and will watch it for several successive evenings. The slow eastward motion of Uranus will, in the course of a night or two, sensibly alter its place with reference to the nearby stars, and thus serve to make the identification of the planet certain.

Mercury, Venus and Mars are all in the constellation Sagittarius, and so near the sun that at the beginning of the month it is useless to look for them. Mercury, however, passes its inferior conjunction with the sun on the sixth and thenceforth it will move rapidly out of the solar rays, arriving at its greatest western elongation and appearing as an early morning star at the end of the month. Mercury is in conjunction with Venus on the tenth and with Mars on the thirteenth.

It so happens that Mercury and the earth arrive at their nearest point to the sun, perihelion, ... nearly together—... on the afternoon of the first and the ... on the morning of the second. But what a difference in the effect on the two planets! While we rejoice in a pinching winter temperature, and our friends of the Southern hemisphere in a summer glow not too ardent, the Mercurials, if any there be, have passed in the last six weeks from the frying-pan into the fire. November in their planet was only about four times as hot as the earth, but now it is ten times as hot!

Venus moves from Sagittarius into Capricornus in the course of the month, but Mars remains in Sagittarius, and neither will be far enough from the sun to be observed.

Neptune, invisible to the average naked eye, but hardly worth looking at, even with an ordinary telescope, is on the ... of Taurus, its position January ... right ascension 5 h. 12 m. ... declination north 21 degrees forty-three minutes and forty seconds.

January opens with a waxing moon, the full phase occurring on the evening of the ... the last quarter on the morning of the ... The first new moon of the year comes on the morning of the twenty-second.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon, visible in North America, the evening of January 7, the middle of the eclipse occurring at 7:55 o'clock, Eastern standard time.

On the twenty-second occurs a very important total eclipse of the sun, which will be invisible in this part of the world, but [illegible] —[Garrett P. Serviss, in American.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The available funds for the running expenses of the town of Johnston are nearing ... and there will come within a few weeks a declaration that the schools must be closed, the police and lights and other forms of public service [illegible] ... the town ... to provide funds [illegible] ... ready ...

The [illegible] board of aldermen [illegible] evening, ... Alderman Ira Winsor for president of the board, after taking fifty-five unsuccessful ballots. Councilman Joseph H. Kendrick was nominated for president of the lower branch of the city council.

Rev. Father James Major, S. J., assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Providence, died at the parochial residence Saturday, from a severe attack of strangulated hernia.

The supreme court thinks $113 is too much money to pay for a dog bite. It granted a new trial Saturday in the Westerly suit of Gust Anderson against Edward Hager and wife, the owners of a pug dog. Mr. Anderson is given permission to accept $50 and take judgment if he prefers that to having a new trial; otherwise it is granted.

Hon. Webster Davis of Missouri, assistant secretary of the interior, spoke Saturday evening on the subject of "Good Citizenship" before the Rhode Island Business Men's Association. Governor Dyer also spoke.

Annie Hayward, Sadie Longbottom and Katie Shea, three girls who escaped from the State School for Girls at Oaklawn Saturday evening, were recaptured last night by the Johnston police. Clad only in thin dresses, without cloaks, shawls or other wraps, they spent Saturday night tramping through the woods, with the temperature within ten degrees of zero. They had to keep tramping to prevent being frozen to death. Without proper outer clothing for such exposure, they could not have survived had they dared attempt to sleep during the night. At 6 o'clock in the morning they found themselves on the Killingly road, in Johnston, and were chilled and suffering from exposure when they ventured to seek shelter at a house on that road. They were taken in and permitted to remain during the day.

SERIOUS FIRE AVOIDED BY A SERVANT'S PROMPTNESS.

Yesterday morning, while Judge and Mrs. Baker were at church, their younger children secured possession of matches, and while playing with them set fire to the contents of a waste paper basket. The flames communicated to the window curtains, and in an instant were burning the entire length of the curtain and had caught the woodwork of the window. A servant in another part of the house heard the cries of the children, and rushed into the room, finding the fire burning briskly. She had the presence of mind not to open a window and thus create a draft, which would soon have put the fire beyond control, and by the use of water succeeded in extinguishing the flames without assistance. She then alarmed the neighbors, who went for aid, and the emergency men were sent to the house. When they arrived the fire had been extinguished, and there was no need of their services. Judge Baker found on his return from church his house considerably damaged by fire, smoke and water, but feels that the prompt and intelligent work of the servant alone saved him from a very much larger loss, which might have included the entire house.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Ex-Commodore Gerry and family have returned to New York.

—Colonel William A. Stedman is here for a few days.

—The New York boat did not reach here from Fall River Saturday night until 10:20 o'clock.

—Cashier Proud of the National Exchange Bank was reported not so well this morning.

—The second of the winter assemblies will take place at the Casino Club rooms tonight.

—Dr. C. F. Barker will be re-elected chairman of the school board, and Superintendent Baker will be re-elected.

—The Teamsters' and Helpers' Union attended the funeral of the late Daniel J. Sullivan, who was a member of the union, from St. Mary's Church yesterday.

—Mr. W. S. Miller of New York, who has purchased a cottage site on Ocean avenue, already owns a small cottage on Bellevue avenue. His wife is a sister of Mrs. Robert Goelet.

—The New York Journal printed yesterday a picture of Miss Mae Titus of this city, who is to make her debut in New York January 11 instead of January 1, as originally intended.

—Mr. George H. D. McIntosh has taken the new Van Alen hothouses near Morton Park, and will run them for a year as commercial houses. Mr. Van Alen does not expect to need them for his personal use before 1900.

—The annual election of the Red Men's Club resulted in the re-election of the old board of officers, who have given satisfaction during the year. They are as follows: President, Robert L. Dunn; vice president, John P. Steel; secretary, Allen O. Goddard.

—The commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, appointed to lay out a new boundary between the two states from the Pawtucket river to the sea, held a joint meeting last week, went over a portion of the boundary, examined the surveys which were made last summer, and marked certain lines tentatively. Judge Darius Baker is one of the Rhode Island commissioners.

BRIAN BORU'S HARP.

No more interesting relic of Ireland's old historic days has come down than the instrument preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, and known as "Brian Boru's harp." It is the oldest instrument of the kind known to exist in the Isle of Erin, and probably in Europe. The legend attached to the harp gives it the honor of having been played at the court of King Brian Boru, slain at the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014, having passed into the possession of his son Donough, the ... of Thomond, in consequence of which ... he was deposed by a nephew. Donough retired to Rome, ... carried the regalia of his ancestors and also the musical instrument ... deposited in the Vatican, it remained ... until sent over by ... to Henry VIII, who bestowed ... as the "Defender of the Faith."

This is only fiction. One of the greatest of Irish antiquarians, the late George Petrie, has exhaustively and candidly shown that the story has no foundation in fact. From its size, ... Petrie ... to the satisfaction of ... that the harp belonged to the smaller class of instruments used by the Irish ecclesiastics to accompany voices in the singing of hymns at private devotion or in the services of the church. The instrument is but thirty-two inches high. Thus Mr. Petrie contended it was too small to have been a bardic instrument, quite unfitted to have been played by the minstrel at festal functions. The scholar also points out that his argument for the instrument being one for devotional purposes is strengthened by the appearance of the letters "I. H. S." carved in relief in the Gothic character. It was the opinion of the antiquary that this harp was made for one of the two O'Neills who flourished in the fourteenth century, the first as bishop of Clogher, the second as bishop of Derry.

One of the last minstrels who struck harmony from the strings of the instrument was a descendant of the prelates mentioned—Arthur O'Neil, who played "Brian Boru's harp" at Limerick in 1760. Twenty years later it was presented to Trinity College by Mr. William Conyngham. The harp, when perfect, had thirty strings. It is of exquisite workmanship. The upright pillar is of oak, and the soundboard of red sallow; the extremity of the forearm has a capping of silver, very artistically wrought, and there are other embellishments in the same metal. There is also a large crystal set in silver under another stone, now lost. Some of the wood is much decayed. Ireland, in old days, had rare craftsmen in wood and the metals, and "Brian Boru's harp" is a most striking example of their skill.—[Lloyd's Newspaper.

LONDON'S QUEER BENEFACTOR.

People have been asking who was this Mr. J. T. Morton whose will bequeathing a quarter of a million to the Moravians, nothing at all to the manager who had been with him nearly forty years and had helped to make his fortune, £10 to his secretary and daily companion, and £125,000 to missions for evangelizing Chinamen, has been so much discussed. The will has been called extraordinary. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Morton—and hardly any one had more than an acquaintanceship with him—think it remarkably characteristic of the man. He was a native of Aberdeen and of the old Puritan type, a rigid Sabbatarian, a hard man, as it seemed to most people, but strictly honest, exact, just (as he understood justice), without, so far as could be known, a particle of imagination and without sentiment, excepting his love for his mother, in whose grave he desired to be buried. He had no money to begin with, but he could not help making money—just as rich Quakers have so often made it—because he had no means for spending any more than a very small portion of his income, except by giving it away in charity, and for this his rigid conscience could find only a few deserving objects. His business as an export oilman, an importer of sardines and maker of jams and pickles, had prospered greatly, but his money grew in many other ways. He bought, at something like prairie value, a large tract of Theydon forest, which nowadays we should consider the lord of the manor had no right to sell, and he had every tree cut down, the land plowed up, and rows of plain, square, brick houses built thereon. He had not the least idea that they were hideous, and he was sure that they would be drier with no trees near them. He read the Times newspaper and the daily reports of his business, which were as complete and exact as method could make them, and excepting these he probably never read anything but his Bible and books of religion. He was not, however, a man who made a profession of his religion or talked of it, nor did he talk of his family or his home.

For a good many years he lived in a cottage overlooking Epping forest, and drove through the forest morning and evening four or five miles to and from Loughton station. But he did not seem to care in the least for the beauty of the forest, and it was commonly said he never had asked friend or acquaintance within his doors. Unlike many men who have amassed large fortunes, he did not appear to take pleasure in working long hours at his business, and, in fact, for a good many years was little there; but he had a great faculty for making other people work, and in organization, method, punctuality and exactitude he excelled painfully. He had quite an army of young clerks in his offices, and it used to be said that they were not even allowed to wash their hands without getting a written permit, which was returnable in a certain number of minutes, which were not to be exceeded by a second. Yet people stayed for a long time in his service, although, except as a ..., it would be hard to imagine any one living with him. Mr. Morton always paid rent on the day it was due, and he was among the new landlords who require payment of rent on the day it is due; but, as he used to say, if the agreement is to pay on a certain day, honesty requires that it should be paid on that day.

If the best customer he ever had had deducted the odd twopence or fourpence in paying an account of several hundreds of pounds, he would have been dunned every day until it was paid; but then he himself always paid the odd penny. If he had been asked why he did not leave anything to his manager and others in his employment, he would have said: "Why should I? I pay for their services an agreed price, as I pay my rent, and as I pay for the sardines I import. If I am to leave money to one set of people with whom I deal, why should I omit the others?" The annuities of £25 and £50 each which he left for several widows and spinsters are to be absolutely forfeited in the event of the bankruptcy of the annuitant, which seems as if in possible cases it might be a great hardship; but Mr. Morton would say that people must bear the consequences of their own misdeeds, and in his mind bankruptcy was almost, if not quite, criminal. He was certainly not a lovable man; but it may be taken also as certain that every clause in his will had been carefully thought over, and was designed to carry out what he believed to be his duty in disposing of his wealth.—[London letter to Paris Messenger.

The great polished sarcophagus of Montello granite for Mrs. U. S. Grant is completed and has been shipped to New York from Montello, Wis. It is an exact copy of the sarcophagus made at Montello last summer for General Grant's body.

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